

Tories retreat from pledge on a Scottish assembly

The Conservative Party has drawn back from its pledge to allow Scotland a directly elected assembly. Instead, Mr Pym, the party's devolution spokesman, addressing the Scottish Tories conference at Perth yesterday, relegated the proposal to the status of an option for consideration.

Promise 'inoperative', Mr Pym says

From Michael Hamilton, Political Reporter, Perth

Conservative leaders have ruled back from the party's commitment to a directly elected assembly for Scotland. The proposal has been relegated to an option that the party will consider.

That important change in party thinking was set out by Mr Pym, spokesman on devolution, at the Scottish Conservatives' conference in Perth yesterday. Afterwards, in a phrase that will ring around the edges of the devolution debate for as long as the matter remains a constitutional issue, he said of the party's commitment to a directly elected assembly: "It is in a sense inoperative."

His speech to the Scottish Conservatives was well received, the great majority of delegates agreeing with what he had to say, although many were a little confused about the intentions of the motion that was being debated.

Those with strong views for or against devolution appeared to have been pushed to the fringes of the party, some of the former seemingly taking up a federalist position.

The motion left the Shadow Cabinet, which had discussed devolution in Westminster, free to make any disposition it feels right in the light of developments at Westminster. It read:

"That this conference welcomes the action of the House of Commons in preventing the Government from proceeding with the discussion of the Scottish and Wales Bill, and calls for a searching re-examination of the entire structure of government as the basis of a new proposal or effective devolution."

Ardent supporters of devolution were disappointed at the tone of Mr Pym's speech. Afterwards, Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, who signed for the Shadow Cabinet on devolution, said: "I shall be bitterly disappointed if there is any drawing back from the commitment. It would be a breaking faith with what we have said in the past and with those who have put us in the party."

Mr John Sweeney MP, for Dundee, said: "Devolution is now dead." He added that the debate had been a decent burial to the devolution lobby in the Conservative Party.

The decision to leave all options open is a reversal of the stance the Scottish Conservatives took after the party's general election defeat in February, 1974, when they successfully put pressure on the Government to accept a referendum on the subject of independence in London. It is for this reason more than any other that we believe an all-party examination is essential.

"If we have been unable to solve this problem in a century we are unlikely to do so now," he said. "It is for this reason more than any other that we believe an all-party examination is essential."

"I have a high regard for the fact that it is our clear intention and hope that the talks should take place and should yield successful results. It is far more important for Scotland to have a united Kingdom, to arrive at the right solution than to rush headlong into a constitutional disaster."

Tories berate 'Scotties', page 4

Jay posting defended by the Prime Minister

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Callaghan yesterday stoutly defended the choice of Mr Peter Jay, Economics Editor of *The Times*, as ambassador in Washington by telling the Commons that it would not have been right for him to have said "no" to the appointment, since the only ground for refusal was that Mr Jay was his son-in-law.

The Prime Minister said it would have been easy to say "no" but in view of the high qualities and calibre of Mr Jay he felt that it was an imaginative appointment. The only question was whether he should have denied the opportunity to a man merely because he was his son-in-law. He did not think it would have been right to do so.

It was clear from the mood of the Commons that the initial surprise at the appointment having worn off, most MPs were beginning to have second thoughts. Wisely, there was no reaction from the Conservative front bench, and Mr Thatcher sat silently throughout the exchanges.

For the next few days there are likely to be rumblings at Westminster. Labour Party members, and some MPs were hoping yesterday to organize a debate in the Commons on nepotism, patronage, or any other subject on which government appointments could be discussed.

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, who predicted "a massive outcry and consternation" was using the appointment to further his argument that all such choices should be subjected to the approval of Labour backbenchers.

All the serious proposals that had been made had been criticized and should be considered again in the light of the difficulties now seen to exist in any form of devolution.

He gave as an example a reconsideration of the proposals put forward by the committee under Lord Home of the Isles 11 years ago, which there was a suggestion of an elected assembly that would act as the committee on Bills approved at Westminster directly affecting Scotland.

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Mr Callaghan meeting authors yesterday to discuss public lending right. From left: Miss Maureen Duffy, Lord Willis, Miss Elizabeth Jane Howard, Dame Veronica Wedgwood, Mr Kingsley Amis. Report, page 2.

In that he had the backing of the ever-voluble Mr Neil Kinnock (Bedwellty, Labour), who spoke of the enormous, supranational, political, insensibility of the appointment. Whatever Mr Jay's talents, he was inappropriate for the job because of his relationship with the Prime Minister and membership of the Labour Party.

The first opportunity to raise the matter fell to a Tory, Mr John Hannan, MP for Exeter, who wondered why it was necessary to replace our existing excellent ambassador in the United States, and if that meant a return to Mr Wilson's system of domestic patronage.

Mr Callaghan replied that it was in accordance with appointments on many occasions since the Second World War. He said there had been eight ambassadors, four of whom were non-political and four non-career appointments.

From the Labour benches, Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South) remarked that the appointment recognized brains and ability rather than orthodoxy and docility. If it had been a diplomatic appointment, there would have been no complaint from either side of the House.

Mr Callaghan said he had read the newspapers and heard the criticisms. To Sir Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for Flint, West, who said that many in his party welcomed evidence of a determination to strengthen and develop the personal relations between the United Kingdom and the United States, Mr Callaghan said that the appointment was made by Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, but he had no wish to struggle over responsibility. He said that he was happy to say that his daughter had been happily married for 16 years and had produced three grandchildren for him.

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Twins show heredity link with earnings

By Neville Hodgkinson, Social Policy correspondent

A study of more than two thousand pairs of twins indicates that genetic factors play a huge role in determining an individual's earning capacity. Chance events in life appear to be equally important; but the advantages and disadvantages arising from family background and schooling are relatively insignificant in bringing about differences in long-term earning potential.

Those are the findings of an unpublished report by a team of American researchers who analysed data received from 2,468 pairs of twins, all aged about fifty.

According to some British researchers, the study provides the best evidence to date in the protracted debate over the respective contributions of genetics and environment to an individual's fate.

A draft of the report, which is to appear in a book on studies of twins later this year, has been seen by some members of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth. According to Dr Hans Eysenck, Professor of Psychology at the Institute of Psychiatry, London University, it "really tells the commission that they might as well pack up."

The findings are significant for matters of social policy because of the implication that attempts to make society more equal by breaking "cycles of disadvantage" in home and school are likely to have much less effect than has commonly been supposed.

Dr Paul Taubman, Professor of Economics at Pennsylvania University, organized a postal questionnaire among 12,500 pairs of twins on a register maintained for research purposes by the American National Academy of Science and the National Research Council. The sample was not random in that the twins were all white, male, born between 1917 and 1927 and had served in the Second World War.

Dr Taubman said this week: "It is clear that I am talking about one sample for one generation of the United States, and only at one point in their lifetime." Much of the analysis should be subjected to replication before any cut faith in it, he added. But, for the time being, assuming that the results and the interpretation put on them were true, there were three implications.

First, schooling was not a main cause of differences in earnings. "If one is hoping to equalize distribution of earnings by schooling, it is not going to come about that way. Most of the observed differences of earnings relative to schooling are not really attributable to schooling but to individual characteristics."

Second, there was a very strong indication that much of the existing inequality between the pairs of twins who took part in the survey was attributable to parentage, rather than to family background. "In terms of how one should organize society, I should think that the extent to which inequality is due to parentage is very disturbing," Dr Taubman said.

Continued on page 2, col 1

Secret of Soviet ray 'kept from President'

From Michael Binyon, Washington, May 12

The National Security Council has been accused of giving President Carter only scanty knowledge about Soviet development of a high-energy beam weapon that could put the Russians years ahead in the same race.

The accusation has been made in the current issue of *Aviation Week*, usually a very reliable journal, which last week carried a story by a Soviet writer, Vladimir Kozlov, that the Russians were developing a charged-particle beam that could destroy American intercontinental and submarine-launched missile warheads, and were now preparing to test the weapon in the Pacific.

Last week President Carter said in a telephone interview with newspaper editors that there was no evidence that Russia had achieved any important breakthrough in such weapons, nor was there any prospect of one for many years. He said the *Aviation Week* article was based on "some inaccuracies".

The journal has now challenged him to give details of what he considers to be inaccuracies.

The original article, which is extremely detailed and quotes many officials—though not by name—in the military intelligence community, was drawn to the Pentagon before publication. Some changes were requested on grounds of security, but none on grounds of accuracy.

The editor, Mr Robert Horvath, said Mr Carter should "dig deeper" than the National Security Council briefings to find out the truth of what is now transpiring in high-energy physics technology, both in the Soviet Union and in the United States.

If he failed to do so, America might some day be confronted with the "disaster of nuclear blackmail."

The original article describes in detail what seems to be an astonishing advance by the Russians—one that has apparently left much of the American scientific community and the CIA incredulous. It says that a charged particle beam developed in the Soviet Union focuses and projects atomic particles at the speed of light. This beam can be directed from ground-based sites into space to intercept and destroy any missile coming into the atmosphere. The Russians have spent 10 years developing this beam and a prototype weapon could be ready by next year, *Aviation Week* says.

The United States Air Force has said that a prototype weapon could be ready by next year and operational by 1980, though *Aviation Week* thinks the beam cannot be "weaponized" for at least another decade. The Americans, on the other hand, have made little progress in this field.

The United States Air Force became convinced of the danger some years ago and General George Keegan, former head of the Strategic Air Command, has been trying to overcome the scepticism of the CIA and American high-energy physicists—apparently without success. Their attitude has been that the Russians could not possibly have gone so far ahead in such a highly technological field.

The Air Force believes, however, that the Russians have a sophisticated test site for charged-particle beams at Semipalatinsk, in Soviet Central Asia. American satellites can see so far ahead in this field that they have detected seven tests carried out there since November, 1975. The Russians have also tested a far more powerful fusion-pulsed magnetohydrodynamic generator to provide power for a beam system in the Caspian Sea. An underground experiment was carried out there last year.

The Semipalatinsk installation has been under American observation since 1960.

Mr Carter says West can compete with Russia

Washington, May 12—President Carter said today that his journey to Europe had resulted in a "quiet sense" of confidence among the Western allies that they can compete successfully with the Soviet Union and the rest of the communist world.

At a press conference reporting on the London meeting, Mr Carter said he could report substantial success because of "a relationship of hope and confidence" between the West and the Soviet Union. He personally was not responsible for this success. But, he added he thought there was "a much clearer picture that we are able to compete" with the communist world. Western strategists would agree.

The President said the United States should accept a Palestinian homeland, although he did not define where such a homeland would exist. He said Arab leaders accepted the special relationship with Israel. That relationship "will be permanent as long as I am President."

Bonn, May 12—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today called for developing confidence in the United States. He said that the United States should accept a Palestinian homeland, although he did not define where such a homeland would exist. He said Arab leaders accepted the special relationship with Israel. That relationship "will be permanent as long as I am President."

Reporting to the Bundestag on the London summit, he said such discussions "cannot be conducted by the industrial states alone."

Talks on stepping up controls against nuclear proliferation should particularly include the "Third World" atomic "threshold" countries.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, who also took part in some of the London conference sessions, was in the diplomatic gallery to hear Herr Schmidt's speech. He is on a two-day visit to Bonn during which he will have talks with West German leaders.

Reuter

Some GPs' surgeries 'like ganger's hut'

By John Roper, Health Services Correspondent

Some family doctor services in inner London are appalling, the doctor being absent for 20 hours a day, Mr Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday.

At a luncheon of the Medical Journalists Association, Mr Moyle said he had little doubt that medical services were seriously inadequate in the inner areas of such cities as Birmingham and Manchester. He has discovered that a dozen such cases in a day's visit to Hackney, as a result, talks had been started with the General Medical Services Committee, which represents the country's 23,000 GPs.

He thought it was bad in principle for a GP service to have to rely for long periods on a doctor, however competent medically, who did not know the patients or the locality. He was not against deputizing services, which provided cover, but in some practices they provided the cover for most of the time.

Some doctor's surgeries "looked like a ganger's hut under the railway arches". Patients queued, the doctor turned up from 9 until 10 am, and no one saw him after that.

On the whole, however, Mr Moyle said, the GP service throughout the country was good. The poor service he was talking about was an inner-city problem.

Teaching hospitals, he thought, should be encouraged to have close responsibility for the areas around them. The gap in GP services was an argument for more health centres.

The British Medical Association said last night that the Family Doctors' Committee had been warning the Department of Health about deteriorating conditions in GP practices in central London for three years. Many doctors were nearing retirement and younger doctors could not afford the high cost of premises in London. Local authorities were no longer helping to provide premises and the Government had cut money for health centres.

Questioned closely about the reason for the delay in publishing the report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, which has been in the hands of the Prime Minister since April 4, Mr Moyle suggested that, given public sensitivity to issues of pay and economic policy, there had to be consultation with every government ministry.

Mr Benn in Soviet power link talks

From Our Correspondent, Moscow, May 12

Inclusion of the Soviet Union in any attempt to formulate an international energy policy is vital, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Energy Secretary and President of the EEC Energy Council, said today. Its inclusion was essential because of the vast extent of the Soviet Union's energy reserves.

Mr Benn said the Russians have 57 per cent of the world's coal reserves, more than 40 per cent of its reserves, 60 per cent of peat, 12 per cent of hydroelectric power and a third of potential oil reserves.

Mr Benn, who has been touring world capitals discussing energy, was talking to reporters after meeting Soviet energy officials, including Mr Vladimir Kirilich, a deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the state committee for science and technology, and Mr Nikolai Maltsev, the Soviet Oil Minister. He also met Mr Pyotr Neporozhny, the Power and Electrification Minister, and members of the Soviet Atomic Commission.

Later Mr Benn flew back to London.

Mr Benn said it was strange and regrettable that there was no world forum for discussion of energy.

One subject discussed with the power and electrification Minister was the feasibility of a West European power grid plugged into the Soviet-Commonwealth power grid. Mr Benn called this the "sleeping continent principle". Because at the different time zones, the peak load would be spread.

Projects discussed with the Oil Minister included proposed drilling for oil in the Arctic, Barents and Caspian seas. Mr Benn said British firms were interested in both projects and Mr Dell, the Secretary for Trade, would be going into the details when he visited Moscow later this month.

MPs call for substantial rail staff cuts

The Commons Select Committee on the Nationalized Industries said no general pressure of passenger railway services would be allowed in the immediate future, although there should be substantial cuts in the long term. A limited programme of replacing rail services with buses was suggested, the placement to be made permanent if there was considerable financial benefit without social loss. Page 7

Man killed in Ulster border town

Three gunmen killed a man in a shop in the Ulster border town of Roslea, Co. Fermanagh. The police think they escaped into the Irish Republic. The man was a member of the military escort and was injured four civilians. In Mogadishu, Mr Mugabe, joint leader of the black Rhodesian Patriotic Front, said he had been promised Somali support for his guerrillas. Page 2

Miners' secret visit

The National Union of Mineworkers has asked the Government to suspend aid to Bolivian mining after three British miners returned from an unauthorized visit to mining areas in Bolivia where they found gross violations of human rights. The visitors said they were amazed people could survive in the conditions they saw. Page 10

Council liability

The House of Lords extended the liability of local authorities over building work. Accidents for negligent inspection and approval under by-laws may now be brought whenever defects appear, and will not be limited to six years after the offence occurred. Law Report, page 19

Rhodesian ambush

African nationalist guerrillas attacked a civilian convoy on a main road in south-eastern Rhodesia, killing 40 miles from the Mozambique border, killing one member of the military escort and injuring four civilians. In Mogadishu, Mr Mugabe, joint leader of the black Rhodesian Patriotic Front, said he had been promised Somali support for his guerrillas. Page 10

Education reform

Sir Alex Smith, chairman of the Schools Council, has suggested a radical plan to expand his council's work and to make the education service more accountable to society. The plan involves reorganizing the council's structure, introducing on to its ruling body parents, industrialists, and church and local authority representatives. Page 4

Water inquiry

Health hazards associated with the drinking of recycled waste water are being investigated. Sweden: Possibility of mass strikes is averted by the blue collar union accepting a 3.4 per cent pay rise. 9

Barred wives

Law Lords ruled that Mrs Erin Pizzey is illegally defying limits on the number of battered wives she can shelter in her London hostel 19

On other pages

Leader, page 17
Letters: On the past Ambassador to Washington from Mr Philip Noel-Baker, and others; on personal social service, from Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, and others; and on cyclists, from Mr L. Warner, and others.
Leading articles: United States and the Middle East; Miners' productivity. Features, page 14 and 16
Roger Berthoud says there is no substance for a good ambassador; Bernard Levin on the winddoctor's art; Sir Leon Radzinsky and Joan King on juvenile gangs.
Arts, page 15
Irving Wardle on *Rolls Royce* Royce (Shaftesbury Theatre); Ray Lawler interviewed by Don Bennett; David Robinson on new films in London; Ned Chaillet at the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre.
Obituary, page 17
Professor Roman Kozlovski. Sport, pages 12-13
Cricket: Emergency meeting called at Lord's today to discuss proposed commercial series in Australia; Racing: Prospects for Newbury and Irish 1,000 Guineas; Golf: Garrido leads at Falford; Tennis: Lex Bellamy, sets Nastase beaten at Dallas.
Business News, page 26-26
Stock markets: Equities had their best day for five months and the FT index closed 13.6 up at 470.2.
Financial Editor: Special factors at Shell; Alroy & Smiths raise the pit-edge boom; Lloyds & Scottish; Barmah Oil facing a long haul; Savile.
Business features: Kenneth Owen on plans to help industry with off-the-peg technological expertise; Carol Applebury on economic uncertainty over West Berlin.
Business Diary: The new man at the wheel of Ford of Europe.

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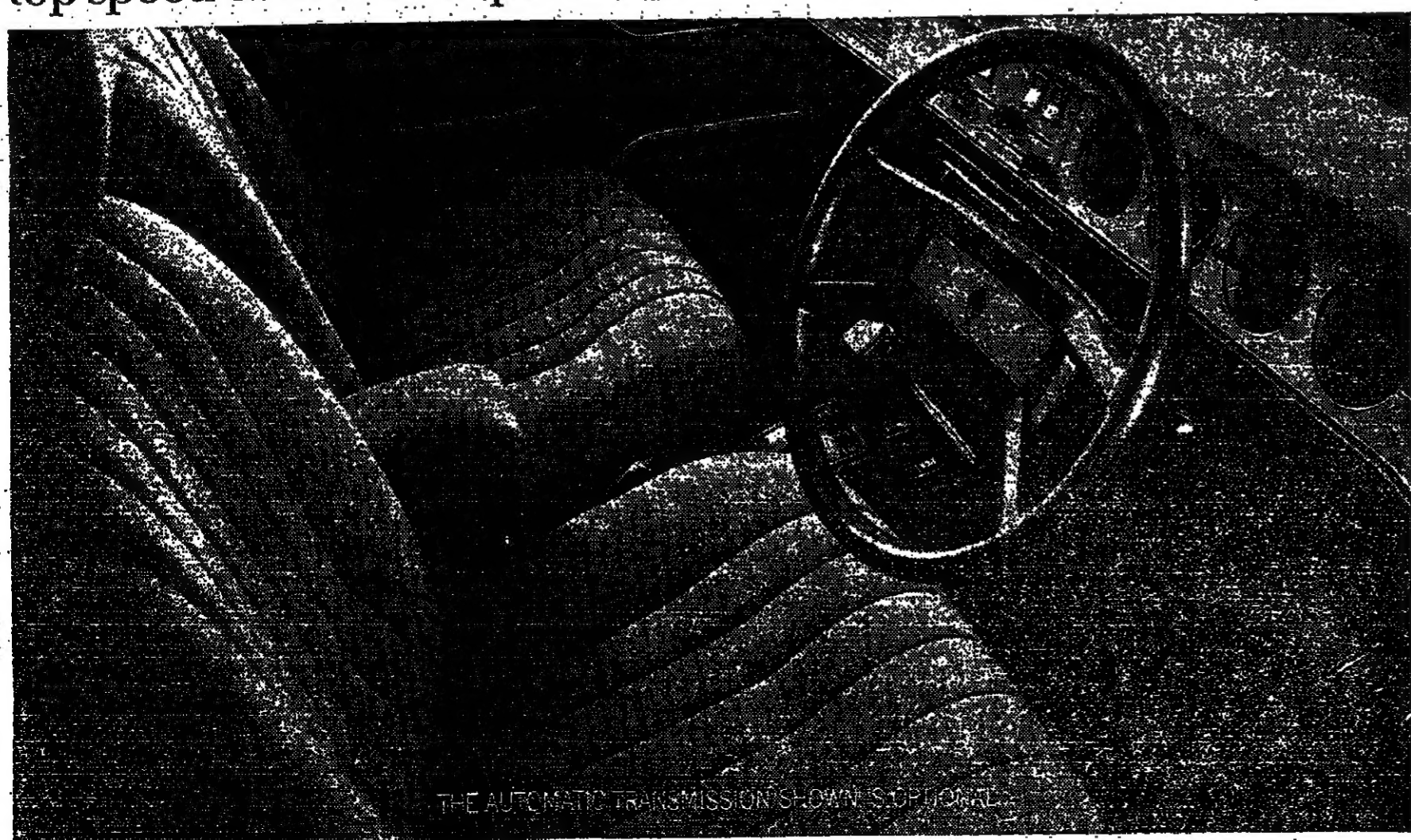
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HOME NEWS

Radical plan to make education service accountable to society

By Tim Devlin

A radical plan to expand the role of the Schools Council and to make the education service much more accountable to society has been put forward by Sir Alex Smith, chairman of the council, which was set up in 1964 to advise the government on the curriculum and examinations.

Sir Alex suggests that the council's governing body of 85 members should be replaced with a dual structure. It should have a convocation of about 50 or 60 members on which a third of the places should be taken by teachers, a third by local authority representatives, and a third by interested parents, church representatives, industrialists and others.

The professional work of the council now covered by its programme committee would be carried out by about 30 people on a professional board of teachers, school inspectors, local advisers, and other professional educationists such as members of the examining boards. But the teachers would have a working majority.

Sir Alex has been aware since taking over the chairmanship of the council last year that its role should be expanded

from a service mainly producing teaching aids and programmes for teachers to one providing a forum where schools and the community can meet.

The council was criticized last year in a secret memorandum prepared by the Department of Education and Science for the Prime Minister for being dominated by teachers.

A draft of Sir Alex's plan was discussed by a council committee reviewing its constitution. Sir Alex said last night: "It is a set of ideas which we are thrashing out. We have set up a weekend conference later this month in London to look at it."

Details of the plan, published in today's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*, say the convocation would be a meeting ground between teachers and representatives of industry, commerce, local and central government, parents and others.

It would keep watch on and comment upon aspects of the relationship between schools and the community. It could express concern to the professional board about standards of numeracy among school-leavers. Sir Alex has been aware since taking over the chairmanship of the council last year that its role should be expanded

Teachers' leader defends secrecy of school reports

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr John Gray, president of the National Union of Teachers, defended the keeping of secret reports on schoolchildren. He told the union's Salisbury association yesterday: "Confidentiality is not sinister but is designed to protect the very pupils on whom the records are made."

Strong pressure has grown during the past two years for local education authorities to allow parents to look at the files kept by schools on their children. That demand has been supported by the Advisory

Centre for Education, Cambridge.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is expected to mention the confidentiality of school files in her forthcoming Green Paper.

Mr Gray said: "With regard to the aspects of the Green Paper that are to deal with the keeping of records and the reporting to parents, there is little difference between the Secretary of State and the teachers except that Mrs Williams seems to be inadequately advised on the current position of reporting in schools."



Companion volumes: Two of the Mitford sisters in London yesterday celebrating new works of autobiography: Jessica (left), whose *A Fine Old Conflict* is published on Monday, at home with her husband Mr Robert Treubhaft; and Diana Lady Mosley, talking with the Duke of Wellington at a Foyles luncheon to mark the publication of *A Life of Contrasts*.

BBC names its news director

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Bryan Cowgill, controller of BBC 1 since 1974, has been appointed director of news and current affairs from October 1. He will have a seat on the board of management.

The appointment, which had been widely predicted, is a sign of the BBC's determination to strengthen those areas of its coverage after criticisms in the Anson report.

Before joining the BBC in 1955, Mr Cowgill edited a local newspaper at Clitheroe, Lancashire, having been a reporter and feature writer with the *Lancashire Evening Post* and *Preston Guardian* group. He is 49.

He said last night: "I am looking forward very much indeed to working closely with the journalists of the BBC. Before I do anything else or say anything else I want to talk to them, both in London and around the country."

Scottish Tories berate 'softies'

From Ronald Faux and Michael Hatfield, Perth

The upsurge in violent crime made more police and stiffer penalties necessary, Mr Edward Taylor, spokesman on Scottish affairs, told the conference of the Scottish Conservative Party at Perth yesterday.

"The average voter, he said, was fed up with politicians who made erudite pronouncements on such issues as multilateral tariff reform or international liquidity. On the serious issue of crime there was no excuse for wavering and waffling when cases of violence had trebled between 1955 and 1975 and the murder rate was increasing at a frightening rate."

There were about a hundred violent deaths in Scotland last year, he added. Fifty-eight were treated as murder. The violent deaths included 38 stabbings, 18 punchings and kickings, 15 judgements, 10 stranglings, and some shootings.

The first few months of this year had shown further increases, with the frightening emergence of apparently motiveless and brutal killings,

particularly in the West of Scotland.

"It is my clear view that one of the main causes is that legislative changes in the mid-1960s gave the impression and in reality brought about a softening of the law and the erosion of deterrents," Mr Taylor said.

"The first essential now was a fully manned police force of high morale. There must be more and not less spending on security, both defence and police."

"It was disturbing that at a time of rising crime, resignations from the police were increasing and men with long service were going to take jobs as taxi-drivers."

"I favour the reintroduction of capital punishment for murder," he added. "I believe that we would save innocent lives. There is ample evidence that the present life sentence for murder is not proving an effective deterrent."

He believed that judges should be obliged, save in exceptional circumstances, to specify a minimum sentence when imposing a life sentence. He recommended that the

destruction of public and private property should be covered by a new crime of vandalism.

He had asked the party's advisory committee on crime to look into the best machinery for ensuring that young criminals, or their parents, particularly in cases of vandalism, should pay for the damage done.

Mr William Walker, prospective candidate for Perth and Angus, said that for far too long the "reformers and softies" had been allowed to influence the way teenage crime was handled. The soft approach had failed.

He suggested the introduction of 12 months' compulsory national service for all young people over 16 and under 25 who had been more than three months away from full-time education or gainful employment.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, MP for Kilmarnock and West Perthshire, thought the Government should introduce a criminal profits appropriation Bill. The conference overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling for stronger action on law and order.

Criticism 'affects' Civil Service

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service, said yesterday that "all informed criticism was affecting" the morale of the Civil Service to the point where it might affect the standard of work performed for ministers and the general public.

He told the annual conference of the Civil Service Union in Blackpool: "We are paid from the public purse to serve ministers and the public. It is right that all our activities should be scrutinised."

But some critics had maintained that civil servants did not pay taxes. There had been a persistent refusal to accept the facts on pay and pensions.

"Rational, discussion and sensible debate is one thing. The kind of ill-informed comments we are seeing at present about civil servants are quite another," Sir Douglas added.

Three more Yard men convicted of bribery

By Clive Borrell

For the third successive night a jury of seven men and five women were taken to an hotel last night to consider their verdicts in a trial at the Central Criminal Court in which three former members of Scotland Yard's "Obscene Publications" squad are accused of accepting bribes.

Mr Justice Mansfield said he would call them back into court this morning to consider the 10 charges still on the indictment. So far the jury has found former senior members of the squad, Wallace Virgo, aged 39, who was a commander, and Alfred William Moody, aged 52, who was a detective, chief superintendent, guilty of accepting bribes. Yesterday they turned guilty verdicts against three other officers, who served under Mr Virgo and Mr Moody. Yesterday Leslie Alton, aged 47, a retired detective inspector of Harefield Road, Chesham, Surrey, was found guilty of accepting £2,800 in bribes. He was acquitted on three charges in which it was alleged he accepted £2,500.

Rodney Tilley, aged 45, a former detective sergeant, and now licensee of the Ritz and Square public house at Edeh, Dorset, was found guilty on one charge of corruption, but guilty on a charge of accepting bribes.

Bernard Peter Brown, aged 43, a former detective constable with the squad, and now licensee of the Ritz and Square public house at Edeh, Dorset, was found guilty on four charges of accepting bribes, totalling £820.

The sixth defendant, David Gareth Lee Hamer, aged 34, a detective sergeant still in the force but suspended, awaits verdict on three substantial charges relating to the alleged acceptance of £350 in bribes. All except Mr Tilley await a verdict on the main conspiracy charge.

Conservatives prepare to seize chance to implement education ideas

From Diana Geddes, Ely

A new mood of optimism, confidence, and even a certain pugnacity was evident in speeches from Conservative spokesmen and supporters at the second of the party's regional conferences on education at Ely yesterday.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education and the arts, told parents, teachers, headmasters and local authority representatives that now the Tories had control of the vast majority of local education authorities they have a real opportunity to put their ideas into practice. They did not have to wait for a change of government.

Mrs Margaret Shaw of Cambridge County Council, said the Tories now had a chance to show the country what they meant by good education and how it could be achieved.

Control to the party's thinking on education was the need for variety and flexibility in our educational system, Mr St John-Stevens said. Both these things however were in danger of "being trodden under the jackboot of central government."

He said that the needs and skills of each individual child

must be catered for, and that meant "different kinds of school and a continuing process of assessment which will sometimes lead to selection for schools and sometimes to selection inside schools."

Mr St John-Stevens called for an open-minded attitude towards comprehensive schools. They should not be condemned, but neither should they be elevated to a position of an idol. The Tory Party were pledged to restore to local education authorities the freedom to organise their own school systems which had been taken away from them by the Education Act.

He said he was against the imposition of a core curriculum by central government, since local needs and tastes varied. But he thought every effort should be made to avoid over-specialisation at an early age so that immature art students and illiterate science students became a thing of the past. The task of the schools did not end with the training of the mind, however, they must also equip each child to take his place in society. This meant good careers guidance, closer contact between industry and schools, and perhaps most important of all the laying of a solid moral foundation.

We must stop the decline in

religious education, he said. But that did not mean a return to the old rigid form of instruction, but "the awakening of young people to the spiritual dimension of life and to the possibility of making religious choice and commitment." For cultural and historical rather than theological reasons, the religious model which should be used in Britain was a Christian one, he added.

There was much talk from both parents and teachers about falling standards in schools. Perhaps inadvertently, Mr L. Bruce-Lockhart, headmaster of Gresham public school, indicated that all was not well even in the best of the independent sector, when he told of his recent experience with a "very well-known public school in the south" whom he was interviewing for an English-speaking Union scholarship to the United States.

The pupil had four A grade A levels at the age of 16, but his standard of spoken English was deplorable, Mr Bruce-Lockhart said. He had counted twenty "sort-ofs" in one minute in the boy's reply to why he wanted to go to America.

The future of the sixth form, sixth form colleges, and tertiary colleges was the main subject of the afternoon's debate. The general consensus seemed to be that there should be a choice of forms of educational institutions for pupils aged 16 and over.

Former 'Miss Wales' found guilty

Sian Adey-Jones, a former Miss Wales, was found guilty by a jury at Mold Crown Court, Clwyd, yesterday, of kidnapping a policewoman. She was fined £100 and ordered to pay £250 costs and £25 compensation to Woman Police Constable Patricia Evans. The jury, on the direction of Judge David, QC, acquitted her of assaulting Police Constable Colin Avery. Miss Adey-Jones, aged 19, of the Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea, had denied both charges. About 50 people were in the public gallery as the judge warned her that she had 28 days to pay, or go to jail for 28 days. He said the £250 was roughly half the Crown's costs.

Miss Adey-Jones had earlier alleged that PC Avery slapped her after she and her friend had been stopped in Colwyn Bay last November. Mr Alex Carille, for the defence, said: "The Crown understands that the complaint does not wish to pursue the complaint in a criminal trial against PC Avery."

"The Crown are somewhat concerned that even the totally accurate publicity given to this matter may prejudice a fair trial at a future date. The view of the Crown is that it would be proper to exercise discretion in continuation and to offer no evidence against him."

Mr Martin Thomas, for the prosecution, had told the jury the case could be described as a storm in a teacup. There was much conflict between the stories of police officers and Miss Adey-Jones. "The difference is so great that someone is lying in their teeth," he added. "It is not just plain people who are capable of lying. Beautiful people lie as well, and lie beautifully."

City group may make bid for 'Evening Standard'

By Sheila Black

A City consortium may be another bidder for the *Evening Standard* when, or with other newspapers in the Beaverbrook group, Mr Charles Wintour, managing director of the *Daily Express* division of Beaverbrook, was involved in talks with City people during the early months of this year when secret talks were being held between Beaverbrook and Associated Newspapers under the auspices of Lord Goodman. Efforts to raise a City consortium to purchase the *Standard* were reported in the *Standard* itself.

With Mr Roland, and Mr Robert Maxwell, with professional interest, and considering the financial attraction to Beaverbrook of the *Standard* with a possible cash injection for other Beaverbrook interests, there is growing concern in parliamentary circles that no deal should be concluded hastily and that every possible permutation must be explored.

Although there is no reason for referring any of the present proposals to the Monopolies Commission, there may be some case for suspending final agreement until further investigation can be made to ensure that the outcome would preserve the long-term health of both Beaverbrook and Associated publications. While Associated is financially strong from diversified interests, its *Evening News* would suffer from a stronger *Standard*.

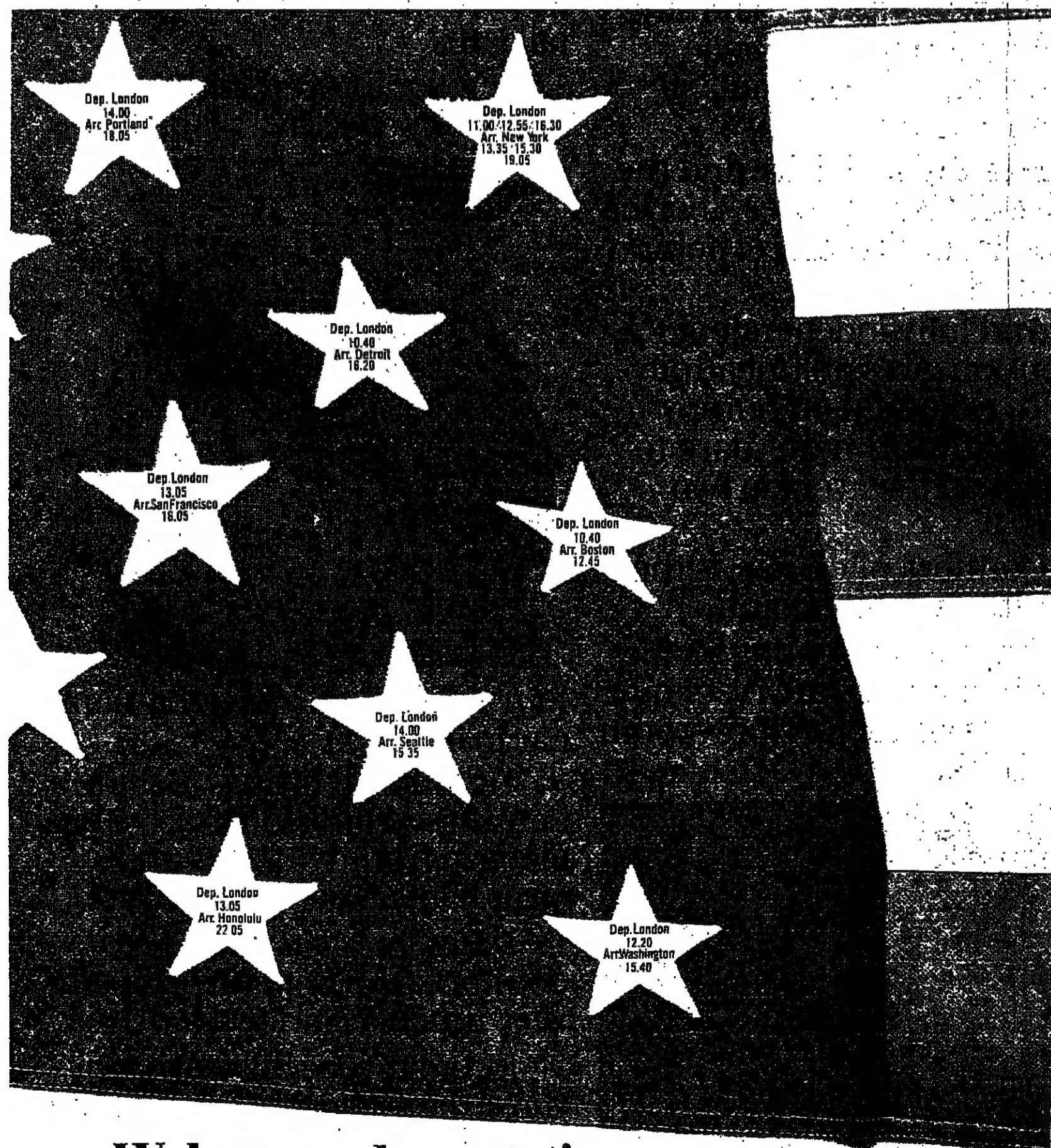
The Cabinet is concerned with the possibility of foreign ownership of British newspapers if the Goodman deal goes through. While it is not a foregone conclusion that control of Beaverbrook Newspapers would end up under the ownership of Sir James's French

company, Generale Occidentale, it is very much on the cards since GO already owns a majority stake in the Cavenham Foods and is expected shortly to take over the minority balance.

There is no law to prevent foreign ownership of newspapers and it would probably take longer to enact one than for the Beaverbrook-Cavenham deal to be concluded, but the possibility is being considered.

Mr Vere Harmsworth, Associated Newspapers chairman, said this week that he had taken down a three-year-old plan for two London evening newspapers within his own group and dusted it off. One paper, which would carry the same classified advertising as its stablemate, would be an intellectual, business and cultural up-market paper, pitched above where the *Standard* now aims; and with a sale of not more than 100,000 copies but with possibly a strong subscription list and a high degree of reader loyalty. The other paper would lie somewhere above the *Evening News* market but not too far above. A bid by Associated for the entire Beaverbrook group, despite monopoly considerations and technical financial difficulties involved with the Beaverbrook Foundation and Aitken family holdings of Beaverbrook voting stock, cannot be ruled out.

Union leaders are aware of the original Associated plan for the *Evening News* to be a merger with the *News* might lead to fewer redundancies than a dominating scheme for the whole of Beaverbrook Newspapers, and would protect postmen from a heavy deal in order to find a further stream of all possible choices.



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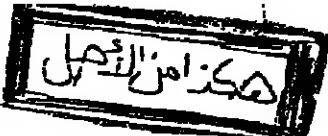
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And in addition Cheap Rate local calls will be even cheaper—

The time allowed for 3p on a Cheap Rate local call will increase from 8 minutes to 12 minutes on August 1st.

The Post Office Users National Council concurs with these proposals.

These benefits are in addition to the stability in our prices—unchanged since October 1975—which we hope to maintain until at least 31 March 1978.

Post Office Telecommunications

HOME NEWS

Manpower commission seeks to take over government agencies

By Mark Jackson, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

The Department of Employment may be about to lose nearly all its remaining responsibility for manpower and administration throughout the country.

Discussions are taking place between the department and the Manpower Services Commission over a transfer of its regional functions to the commission. The latter's proposals would leave the department with little to do outside Whitehall except to pay out benefits on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Mr. Golding, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department for Employment, confirms the existence of the discussions in an interview with *The Times Educational Supplement* today. He says the commission also wants to take over control of the local authority careers service, but has been firmly rebuffed by ministers.

Senior staff of the commission say they expect to put firm proposals to the Government by the autumn for the commission to integrate under its own direction the manpower services now run by the department and by the Training Services Agency and the Employment Services Agency.

Although they are responsible to the commission, which reports in turn to the Secretary of State for Employment, the two agencies operate separately and autonomously.

The commission, set up

three years ago as a policy body, has since started to run its own programmes for the unemployed in parallel with the agencies.

The commission has become increasingly influential because of support from the TUC and Confederation of British Industry, both being actively represented among the commissioners, and it can argue that something has to be done to secure a unified control over the various programmes. It proposes that the new administration should be run through regional manpower directors.

If the department continues to hold out, the careers service would be the only arm of the manpower services remaining outside the commission's control. The service, which is responsible for providing employment help to school-leavers and other young people, and for developing contacts between schools and industry, is run by local education authorities but answers to the Department for Employment.

In his *TES* interview Mr. Golding says that the Government is concerned to maintain the morale of careers officers who, he is convinced, do not want to be part of what he calls "the MSC empire".

He says: "We have specifically excluded the careers service from the present discussions, and made it plain that there is no possibility that control will be placed outside central government."

Worker decapitated by propeller

Paris, May 12.—A postal worker was decapitated by the propeller of a Post Office aircraft at Orly airport today, police said.

Court action against Canada over seals

Montreal, May 12.—Franz Weber, a Swiss environmentalist, said he has taken legal action against the Canadian authorities for allegedly permitting 20,000 seal pups to be skinned alive.

Use of law to enforce closed shop opposed

By Our Political Staff

The use of law to impose both the closed shop and the Bullock report's recommendations for worker-directors "is the way to enslave, not liberate, the individual in industry", Lord Carr of St. Helen, a former Secretary of State for Employment, said at the Cutlers' feast in Sheffield yesterday.

He added that he wanted to see strong trade unions, because the right of individuals to combine and to act together collectively was just as much a freedom as the right of individuals not to be dragged into a closed shop.

The individual ought to be protected against being literally forced to choose between losing his job or joining a union against his will and conscience. Labour's recent legislation had removed proper protection for that fundamental human right, "a tyrannical and wicked state of affairs".

The freedom to combine and the freedom not to combine were essential to the status of the individual in industry. That was why the mutual rights and duties associated with the exercise of the two potentially conflicting freedoms "should be carefully defined and regulated within a framework of civil law".

Unions had no natural or democratic right to complete statutory monopoly as the single channel of representation. Yet that was exactly what the Bullock report's majority proposals sought to do.

Lord Carr proposed that company law should be changed to place a formal duty on directors to take into account the interest of employees as well as shareholders. All companies over a certain size should have a duty to negotiate participation agreements and establish employee councils.

Every company should have to include in its annual report a statement about what had been done each year in promoting participation for all its employees. Tax laws should be changed to encourage share ownership and profit-sharing.

Hundreds of children battered but neighbours stay silent, report says

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The reluctance of neighbours, friends and relatives to tell the authorities is leaving hundreds of children to be battered at home by their parents, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children suggests in its annual report, published yesterday.

Some children "were terribly distressed by assaults of incredible ferocity", the report said. Parents were "survived" and neglected to a degree that is unthinkable in a civilized community.

It added: "We are convinced that many more children are suffering needlessly, yet those who know of their circumstances choose to remain silent."

Among the 2,194 children lacking proper care whom the society's inspectors helped last year were a baby aged seven weeks, whose father stopped his cries by putting sticking plaster over his mouth. A boy aged nine was found trussed like a chicken, his hands bound behind his back with a plastic clothes line that also tied his feet.

A girl aged seven was forced to stand in front of a gas fire until her legs were burnt. Three brothers, aged seven, nine and 10, were left bruised and bleeding after their mother had thrashed them with a metal-studded belt, a dog chain and a heavy plastic baseball bat.

Other children were left alone, found locked in their

homes or in cars parked outside public houses and clubs, or left to roam the streets while their parents were at work.

Most of the cases of cruelty were brought to the society's notice by neighbours or anonymous letters, and the report showed that in several cases the children were removed from the care of the better.

The society opened 16,705 new cases last year, involving 46,797 children, of whom 885 were physically injured, including 648 suspected of non-accidental injury.

In addition, 2,194 children were found to lack proper care and 30,878 were considered to be at risk. The society helped 3,327 families who had serious financial difficulties.

Minister's warning of clashes with gypsies

Violent clashes between gypsies and householders throughout Britain will grow if legal sites for gypsies are not soon provided, Mr. Marks, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday.

His warning came during a fact-finding tour of authorized and illegal sites in London, in which he emphasized the need for local authorities to meet their statutory duties to provide legal stopping places for the 40,000 to 50,000 caravans.

A cup of tea with Marjorie Lee, the wife of Tony Lee, secretary of the Romany Guild, in her comfortable caravan at the permanent site at Temple Mills, Stratford, east London, was followed by less amiable meetings with gypsies, residents and officials from the borough of Tower Hamlets.

There gypsy Rover cars came over the hill at the Bow fly-over and settled on the illegal tarmac

pebbles of Poplar about 15 months ago to the dismay of local residents.

The Caravan Sites Act, 1968, the largely ignored legislation that imposed a duty on county

and London borough councils to provide adequate accommodation, became the unlikely topic of conversation for all who came out of their caravans and blocks of flats to meet the amiable Mr. Marks.

Mr. William Cooper, chairman of the Romany Guild, who lives there without a water supply or lavatories, said Tower Hamlets council had not performed its duty in providing a site.

Mr. George Chaney, chairman of the council's development committee, said that at a time of financial restriction it was difficult to justify to ratepayers the cost of £100,000 for a permanent site for 12 caravans.

But if the recommendation of the recent Cripps report, that the Government should pay for the establishment of sites, was accepted the council might be able to meet its obligations.

Mr. Marks would not promise that kind of government support but he said he recognized the need for more money for the provision of sites and said he would be talking with the Treasury and his colleagues about the Cripps report.

Mr. Marks said: "Violent confrontation, although as yet sporadic, seems likely to grow

Telephone pagers introduced

By a Staff Reporter

A new Post Office paging service designed for reaching people on the move through the public telephone service, is fully operational in London, the Post Office announced yesterday.

The service, known as radiopaging, covers 900 square miles of the capital, and Home Counties and will provide for 20,000 customers initially, rising to a maximum of 100,000.

Within that area people carrying pocket radiopagers—tiny radio receivers that emit a distinctive "bleep" when called—can be automatically connected simply by dialling a 10-digit number on the telephone.

Different tones indicate to the carrier whether he is wanted by home or office and there is a device that allows the receiver to be switched to "memory" to store a call when it is switched off.

For users who need to alert a number of staff simultaneously there is a group call in which up to 99 pages can be bleeped with one call. Calls to pagers are free. They cost from £21 a quarter to rent.

Plans for air service disruption if final talks on new Anglo-American pact fail

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British and American government aviation officials will meet in London on Monday for the last round of talks towards a new North Atlantic air services agreement before the existing one, signed in Bermuda in 1946, expires on June 23.

Although the negotiators think that a new agreement can be signed before the deadline, each side is laying plans to interfere with the Atlantic air services of the other if there is a deadlock.

The British would withdraw some of the rights of American airlines to pick up passengers in London and to take them to destinations in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

The Americans are likely to restrict British Airways services from their west coast to London. But both sides agree that a cessation of air services between the two countries, which carry three million passengers each summer, would be unthinkable.

Britain gave notice that the existing Bermuda agreement

would be cancelled in June because it was considered to be in the American's favour.

In negotiating sessions in London and Washington about a half of a new agreement, which will run to some 20 articles, has been agreed. At the London session last week the British will press the Americans to reduce the large number of empty seats on their big fleets of jumbo jets with which they flood the routes.

Britain will drop her original demand that only one American airline should fly between London and New York and London and Los Angeles if at least some of the United States services use Gatwick airport rather than Heathrow.

Referring to the talks, Mr. Del, Secretary of State for Trade, told a conference in London yesterday, called by the Airline Users' Committee on air travel in Europe, that he was determined to remove "the wasteful over-provision capacity, which has been such a lamentable feature of air services across the north Atlantic in recent years".

Mr. Freddie Laker, chairman of the independent Laker Airways, gave the conference what

he termed "a lunatic example of what happens in the airline industry".

Earlier this week he had operated a DC10 airliner to Toronto with 250 passengers, and at the same time had set out an empty Boeing 707. On the way back from Toronto there were 240 passengers in the 345-seat DC10 and 9 in the 707. He could have put the 707 load into the DC10, but the regulations would not permit him to carry passengers originating from the United Kingdom and Canada in the same aircraft.

"The ironic thing," he said, "is that the Canadian Prime Minister was in London last week discussing with other world leaders the problems of the world. One of the problems they discussed was energy and fuel. Apparently waste is acceptable if it means protection of a state-owned airline or sacred cow."

Sir Archibald Hope, deputy chairman of the users' committee, accused airlines in Europe of subsidizing one fare with another and charging what they thought the market could bear. Airlines should be made to publish all their costs.

Psychiatrist examines George Ince for an hour

By Stewart Tendler

A consultant psychiatrist was allowed into Wormwood Scrubs prison yesterday to examine George Ince after his solicitor had issued a writ against the Home Office alleging medical negligence.

Mr. Anthony Whitehead, the psychiatrist, Mr. James Saunders, Mr. Ince's solicitor, spent more than two hours at the prison. Mr. Ince was examined for more than an hour and Mr. Whitehead was allowed to interview prison doctors' reports on Mr. Ince.

The examination took place in the prison's hospital wing in which Mr. Ince is now kept permanently. Mr. Whitehead is expected to complete his report by the beginning of next week. Yesterday neither the psychiatrist nor the solicitor would comment on Mr. Ince's condition.

Previous requests for an independent examination have been refused by the Home Office. Under prison rule 37 a prisoner who is the subject of legal proceedings is entitled to be visited by an independent doctor, and Mr. Saunders' writ opened the way for the use of the rule.

The writ, issued on Wednesday, seeks damages for breach of duty and negligence in the treatment of Mr. Ince. He suffered a thrombosis in January after a history of disturbed behaviour while at Garretts Prison, Leicester.

Mr. Ince is serving a 15-year sentence after being convicted of taking part in the Mountbatten silver bullion robbery. He maintains that he is innocent. Mr. Rees, the Home Secretary, is considering his case.

Essex bombs were adapted army devices

From Our Correspondent

Metropolitan Police bomb experts were called yesterday to Brimley, Essex, yesterday, to investigate the cause of two explosions in the town late on Wednesday night. They found that they were caused by army devices adapted for use as small bombs.

Both explosions were near police property. In the first a device blew up on a footpath in front of the police station at Church Lane, Bocking; the second half an hour later at midnight in the car parking area of the police station in South Street, Brimley. It had been left by the wall of Brimley Magistrates Court. Neither device caused damage or casualties.

House-to-house inquiries were going on yesterday in the area of both explosions, which were about a mile apart.

Welsh authority to spend £17m on land

The Land Authority for Wales is to spend more than £17m during the next four years buying land for residential, industrial and commercial development.

Priority will be given to land for housing, and investment will be concentrated in the South Wales coast belt from Chepstow to Llanelli and, in North Wales, from Wrexham to Rhyl.

The authority will also buy land in growth towns such as Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, Brecon, Carmarthen, Welshpool, Milford Haven and Pembroke.

When land is bought for industrial development, emphasis will be placed on areas of high unemployment and those with access to the M4 across South Wales and the A55 in North Wales.

Minister explains how film came in diplomatic bag

A Treasury minister explained yesterday how a Belgian film called *The Wedding Trough*, which includes a sexual scene involving a man and a pig, came to be brought into Britain in a diplomatic bag.

Mr. Michael Allison, an opposition spokesman on home affairs, had asked how the relevant customs and excise legislation could have been interpreted to allow the film into Britain.

Mr. Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a letter: "The film was temporarily imported in April for showing to private club members in the course of a week of Belgian films at the National Film Theatre. The programme was partly sponsored by the Belgian Government, and for reasons of economy and convenience the films were carried in their diplomatic bag."

"Customs arranged to view *The Wedding Trough* and found that by reference to their current criteria based on the degree of sexual explicitness and overall sexual content it did not contravene the import prohibition."

Mr. Sheldon said there was a case in such circumstances for obtaining guidance on the possibility of extending the application of the prohibition beyond merely sexual matters. He added: "If a commercial importation of this film should occur, customs would not feel inhibited from seizing it in anticipation of proceedings."

Crisp store fire
A warehouse full of crisp, owned by United Biscuits, was badly damaged by fire at Billingham, Teesside, yesterday. Fire doors stopped the fire from spreading into the crisp factory.



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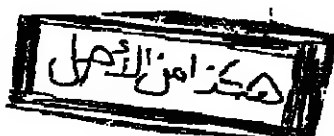
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VAT EST EUROPE

1,500 nvoys says 'Le Monde' strong about British aim

Paris, May 12. — Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador in Paris, has been quoted in *Le Monde* as saying that the British aim in the European Community is to secure a free trade area dominated by the United States.

This seems to me to exceed Frenchmen's expectations, he wrote in a letter to the French Ambassador in London, dated May 10.

The letter was sent in response to a letter from the French Ambassador in London, dated May 10, in which he had expressed his surprise at the British aim.

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3.4pc rises agreed by Swedish unions to avert mass strikes

Stockholm, May 12. — Sweden appeared today to have averted the possibility of mass strikes which would have damaged the country's economy, already badly affected by recession.

The Trade Union Confederation (LO) has agreed to a 3.4 per cent pay rise for its 1,000,000 members. Sources said that the rise would be called off for the time being.

But the Private, Salaries Staff, Cartel (PSS) today rejected the mediation offer of a 2.3 per cent rise. The PSS said that some 2,000 employees in sensitive industries would withdraw labour tomorrow, halting services and flights to and from Sweden.

Mediators promised to work round the clock to avert the strikes. Limited disruptive actions are already in progress because of the failure of reaching agreement in the negotiations begun in October.

The talks broke down several times. On April 29 the PSS declared an overtime ban for its members, which has affected the operation of large Swedish institutions, such as Volvo. On Monday the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) had to reduce domestic and overseas flights because of the cabin crew strike.

The troubled labour scene is coupled with a surge of socialist sentiment to the advantage of the Social Democratic Party which ruled Sweden for 44 years until last autumn's election.

The Government led by Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, of the Centre Party, has inherited a host of economic problems which are becoming more acute and tend to face a general election.

The Sifo public opinion poll published on Sunday showed an impressive comeback for the Social Democrats and the small Communist Party, their unofficial parliamentary partner. If an election was held this month the Socialists would return to office with 51.5 per cent of the vote, according to the poll, compared with 45 per cent for the non-Socialists.

On May 1 the largest crowds in recent memory unfurled red flags in Swedish cities at huge socialist rallies. At a demonstration in Göteborg, Mr Olof Palme, the Social Democratic leader and former Prime Minister, attacked the Government's economic policies.

Mr Palme's problems are unenviable. Real incomes and standards of living are dropping for the first time in a generation. Inflation is estimated at 10 per cent and there is a large balance of payments deficit.

Last month the Government presented a 'Parliamentary crisis programme' including an increase in value added tax on all goods and services, a temporary price freeze, cuts in public spending and a tax on non-priority buildings. At the same time, the Government had to allow large subsidies to the faltering shipbuilding industry.

Mr Gösta Bohman, the Minister of Economic Affairs and leader of the Conservative Party, was responsible for a 1.8 per cent devaluation of the krona in April. He said that devaluation would result in a 1 per cent growth in exports and a 0.8 per cent fall in imports.

The difficulty was that international money markets did not accept the 6 per cent devaluation. The effective devaluation was only 4 per cent at noon today against the currencies in the European 'snake'.

The need for an effective devaluation was emphasized today by Dr Erik Lundberg, a leading Conservative economist. He said that Sweden was facing the worst recession since the 1930s and proposed another devaluation of the krona and an additional rise in VAT, set from June 1 at 19.6 per cent. He also called for a cut in payroll taxes.



Mr Jenkins, President of the EEC Commission, with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn.

Communists endorse French nuclear force

Paris, May 12. — Since last summer, the Communists have been making tentative moves in the same direction. Their rank-and-file was also reticent, but more disciplined, and they realized that there was a political opportunity to be seized by getting the credit for reconciling the common programme with the harsh realities of the military situation.

M Jean Kanapa, a Politburo member in charge of international affairs, declared in his report to the Central Committee: "We fought with all our strength the choice and the policy which led to the setting up of a nuclear force."

"Today, this weapon is a fact; today, it represents the sole real deterrent of which the country will dispose for a time to face up to the threat of an aggression."

The Communists not only endorse the existence of the French deterrent, they insist on the need to improve its performance and reduce its dependence on the NATO warning system, which is precisely what the Gaullists have been demanding.

They want to return to the purity of the original nuclear strategy of General Ailleret, and his Gaullist concept of all-round defence, as opposed to later deviations which designated the potential enemy in the East.

But they differ from Gaullist thinking in one respect: instead of the President of the Republic having a monopoly of the decision as to its use, this should be determined by a political and military committee, in which the government parties would be represented.

There is much scope for friction with the Socialists over the updating of the common programme on defence. Some leaders, like M Charles Hernu, their military expert, or M Robert Pontillon, the party's secretary in charge of international affairs, have pleaded for closer military cooperation with other partners of the alliance, and suggested that the French deterrent might at a later stage be merged with a European nuclear force.

From Charles Hargrove

General de Gaulle must be turning in his grave over the endorsement by the Communist Party of the French nuclear deterrent which it has opposed since its inception.

This is yet another radical change in Communist policy on a fundamental point of doctrine, and is designed to consolidate the Communist image as a responsible party, capable of assuming the burden of government.

For maximum effect, it was announced on the eve of tonight's television debate between M Barre, the Prime Minister, and M Francois Mitterrand, the first secretary of the Socialist Party.

The old Stalinist Communist Party has undergone a thorough face-lift in the past year. After the abandonment of the dogma of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the condemnation of the Soviet Government's persecution of dissidents, and the approval of direct elections to the European Parliament, there is now a wholehearted endorsement of one of the cornerstones of Gaullist philosophy—an independent national defence.

For months, in their attacks on the Government's alleged drift back to NATO, and their insistence on national sovereignty, the Communists have tried to outdo the Gaullists on their own ground, and broaden their popular base by appealing to the chauvinist streak deep in the mentality of many Frenchmen who have no sympathy for Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

In so doing they have stolen another march on their Socialist allies, whose official thinking on the nuclear deterrent has not progressed as rapidly.

The common programme of the left of 1972 stipulates the gradual running down of the Force de Frappe.

Last November the Socialist Party's executive came to the conclusion that it was necessary to take its existence into account, but owing to the strong pacifist and anti-nuclear feelings of the party rank-and-file, shied away from an official pronouncement.

Candidacy of Spanish Premier challenged

Madrid, May 12. — In a complaint to the Board of Elections, political opponents of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, have challenged his legal right to stand for the Congress of Deputies, according to a report published here today.

If the challenge succeeds, it could be expected to reduce the power at the polls of the centre coalition at present headed by Señor Suárez. The result would be a polarization of the vote in the first free democratic elections here in 41 years.

According to the decree-law on elections published last March, candidates may be impugned by candidates of other parties in the same province or district. In such cases, the provincial court of administrative affairs must make an urgent decision on the matter within three days after receiving the documentation from the Board of Elections.

The dispute over Señor Suárez's eligibility has been foreshadowed in a series of articles in conservative newspapers, suggesting that the Prime Minister is bound by the same rule which applies to Cabinet ministers—that he should have resigned before being officially registered as a candidate. However, there is doubt among lawyers in the capital about the correct interpretation of the law.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, called on King Juan Carlos today before attending a meeting of the joint Spanish-American committee concerned with United States air and naval bases in Spain. General George Brown, chairman of the American joint chiefs of staff, also attended the meeting and so did Señor Oreja, the Spanish Foreign Minister.

EEC tries again on sugar prices

Brussels, May 12. — The EEC resumed negotiations here today with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries on the price the Community is to pay for the 1,250,000 tonnes of sugar it is pledged to import from ACP.

The ACP countries are asking for an 87 per cent increase over last year's price of 267 units of account a tonne, which at the time was equivalent to about £194, but now would be worth more because of the decline in sterling's value.

So far, the EEC has not been prepared to increase last year's price by more than about 2 per cent, which would give ACP producers the same price as their Community competitors will receive this year.

The EEC may, however, agree to improve this offer slightly to take account of the lower storage cost of ACP sugar.

Leaders of Efta meeting to counter threat from Nine

Geneva, May 12. — Leaders of nine in the European Free Trade Association (Efta) will meet today to chart a new economic strategy for the fast-growing bloc, which is one-day, conference here, tomorrow.

The planned departure of Portugal from Efta to join the European Economic Community has raised fears that Efta may be overwhelmed by the C. Britain and Denmark joined the Community in 1973. The expansion of the C has strengthened its hand in international trade negotiations, at the cost of the less verdant Efta countries.

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, who first suggested tomorrow's meeting, will play a prime role in the talks. Ministers from seven Efta states—Austria, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Years that Efta may be overshadowed by the EEC are shared by the six Efta states and Finland, an associate member, will discuss most serious tactics with EEC tries on July 1.

As a result most trade between Efta and the EEC should be free of customs duties. But tariffs will remain for certain industrial products which are in surplus, such as steel and paper.

Diplomatic sources said the Efta leaders were worried that these tariff cuts might aggravate Efta's growing foreign trade deficit, which leapt from about \$1,300m (£700m) in 1975 to \$10,600m (£5,600m) last year, largely because of imports from the EEC.

The sources said the leaders would examine suggestions for promoting trade in other parts of the world such as the Mediterranean, where the EEC has recently signed a series of wide-ranging trade deals with Israel and her Arab neighbours.

The Efta nations are also anxious not to lose out to the Community in Greece—a country already negotiating EEC membership—and Turkey, which is pressing for more access to Community markets for its goods.—Reuter.

Mussolini widow sees case for turn of lands

Rome, May 12. — The widow of Benito Mussolini has lost a rare struggle for the return of property confiscated after the Second World War.

Donna Rachele Mussolini, 186, had claimed that farms and land she owned independently of her husband were wrongly confiscated by the Italian Government.

The case reached Italy's Rome Court in 1963 and after nine years of deliberations court ruled yesterday that decree authorizing confiscation applied to her property owned by Donna Rachele.

Pay pact ends eight-week Finnish dispute

Helsinki, May 12. — A crippling eight-week stoppage involving as many as 50,000 technical workers ended today in a compromise two-year package agreement on pay and working hours.

The strike began with demands by electricity production and distribution staff for substantial pay increases. Their action disrupted electricity supplies, almost entirely shutting down Finnish ports and causing a series of layoffs.

The technicians will receive an initial pay of about 31 per cent as well as changes in working hours.—Reuter.

Timely reminder that Marx and Christians do not mix

Our Own Correspondent, May 12. — The Italian Roman Catholic archbishop has repeated in a recent published here that Christianity and atheistic Marxism must be regarded as irreconcilable.

The sentiments are not new, their repetition coincided with negotiations in which the Italian Christian Democratic Government is seeking agreement on a governmental programme with the Communist Party.

In his comments on Marxism included in a preface to a recent book on Christianity, Catholic identity prepared by the steering committee of national episcopal conference being held in Rome, the document calls on Catholics "not to forget, when they face up to the real situation in Italy, the anthropological, metaphysical, materialist, naturalistic and secularist framework in which Marxism has placed its political and economic ideas."

In practice the Marxist approach had not solved human problems, even in the area of communist domination. The bishops added: "Some people have not wanted to take this into consideration and have even interpreted Christianity in a Marxist key."

In a passage dealing with the meaning of multi-party democracy, the document excludes Catholics from the choice of a Marxist type of party "or of belonging to political movements which still remain attached to that materialist and atheist ideology." Such a choice was in conflict with the Christian vision of man and society.

The bishops call for a "critical confrontation with the 'widespread cultural outlooks' of the left."

Hotel death toll reaches 19

Amsterdam, May 12. — Rescue workers found three more bodies today in the debris of Hotel Polen, destroyed by fire on Monday. This brings the number of known deaths to 19.

Floods caused by Sweden's thaw

Stockholm, May 12. — Thawing snow has caused flood damage in Sweden costing almost £12m. In the central provinces, rivers and lakes are rising rapidly with the warmer weather.

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[illegible]

Arab resentment growing despite many improvements during a decade of living under Israeli rule

Jerusalem celebrates 'liberation'

estates on French Hill, a Newe Yacov. This will establish lines of Jewish settlement on the sides of the road and on the slopes of the Ramallah part of the ancient road from Jerusalem to Damascus.

The plan for the new estates has caused controversy between the city council and conservationists. The city council says the estates will block views toward the desert and the Dead Sea. A compromise proposal says that the building will be "within limits of landscape preservation." In past years, there was an outcry against the police building high-rise estates on the tops of hills. The rectangular blocks of French Hill have defied the contours of the city.

Mr. Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, is however, a believer in the plan. He says the tops, which he says leaves the valleys green, although in fact they are also mostly built up and carry already congested roads.

Under the outline plan, Jerusalem's annual population growth will be 3.7 per cent. The ratio of Jews to Arabs (75 per cent to 27) will be maintained, with Jewish immigration compensating for the high Arab birthrate. By 1982, the projected population will be 451,000—337,000 Jews and 114,000 Arabs and others. The plan says the "total population will be 450,000, 80 per cent more than today."

This raises serious questions about the desirability of enlarging a city with the unique and diverse character of Jerusalem into a modern metropolis to be the center of the future. There are also practical doubts on the city's ability to provide public services to keep pace with housing developments. Roadside parking and improvement is a growing agony in the Arab quarters already.

national traffic from the new Jewish estates.

Hanging over all these questions is the crucial one of Jerusalem's political status.

After 10 years of unification and 29 years of Israeli statehood, the city is still not recognized as Israel's capital by any of the world's leading nations, which keep their embassies in Tel Aviv, where they get a distorted view of Israeli life and little insight into the Jewish-Arab problem.

Ominous indications of a change of American Middle East policy give weight to the constant warnings by Mr. Kollek that the world will not accept Israel's claim to all Jerusalem, which he blames partly on disinformation by the Government. Leaders of the main political parties are concerned to continue Israeli sovereignty over the city.

Only the New Communist Party and the leftist Shelli group call for the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs so that it can be the capital of an independent Arab state.

It will probably account for only 10 per cent of the Knesset's seats.

A decade of Israeli rule has brought many visible improvements: extension of water and electricity services, more gardens and playgrounds, a paved walk round the city walls.

The central problem remains. The Arabs are physically present in the old city of Jerusalem, but they are not Jewish. They are under Israeli laws but have refused its citizenship and cling to the notion that East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank.

They are unlikely to change their attitude if another 10 years pass under Israeli rule, but the impression is growing that, before then, something

Thai military unhappy with the post-coup regime

Peter Hazelhurst
spoke, May 12.

of seven months of
stability under the
rule of Mr Thanin Krai-
s, the country's ultra-con-
servative Prime Minister, Thai-
is still wrecked by politi-
cal uncertainty.

There is mounting evidence
of powerful factions in the
services, who installed
Thanin after the October
last year, are becoming
increasingly dissatisfied with
his performance.

Relations between the Prime
minister and the generals have
recently deteriorated. In
the months since Mr Thanin
attempted to formulate
policy without the advice of
armed forces.

Mr Thanin can be little doubt.
Mr Thanin, a former
court judge and a
nominey until last
year, has failed to build up a
base and is ruling under
the interference of the service
branches.

Accompanied with a creature
of their own making, the
of last year's coup will
be a real poison on their
if they decide to depose
him.

In the first place, the gen-
eral's love face if Mr
Thanin would be forcibly
removed. Secondly, the new
government, foisted on
last October, carries no
constitutional provisions for a
change of power.

Under the terms of the docu-
ment the country's Legislative
Assembly will be composed of
elected members for the
next four years. In the second
of the planned political
reforms, an elected Assembly
will give the same power
appointed Senate during
the next four years, and after
that the Senate will be
phased out to be pro-
tected representatives
of powers.

Thais can hope to restore their democratic rights only after 12 years.

On paper, Mr. Thanin could be named in office for at most eight years but most observers believe that before long he will be replaced by a civil decree.

However, Western diplomats are aware the provisions for return to democracy within 12 years are irrelevant. "On an average, constitutions in Thailand have lasted for four years. I do not see why this one should survive," an experienced observer of Thai politics remarked.

The constitution also places the Prime Minister with enormous powers of summary conviction and punishment. Mr. Thanin has so far used the provision on two occasions. On April 15, he sentenced a drug smuggler to death, and a week later General Chalead Hiranyasri, the former Deputy Commander of the Army, who signed an abortive coup against the regime in March, was executed on Mr. Thanin's orders.

Mr. Thanin's Minister also has his extraordinary powers. A week to sentence 18 other participants in the attempted coup to jail terms ranging from five to 20 years.

The Army itself is now ridden by factional power struggles—all conservative and communists by nature—who are capable of staging another coup.

Although General Kriengsak Manand, the Deputy Supreme Commander, still seems to be the real power behind the throne, still supports Mr. Thanin, it is believed other military officers are plotting a regime change.

Two coup leaders, Field Marshal Prapras Chrusibien, one of the unpopular dictators who was forced into exile when the military regime collapsed in 1973, would therefore appear Thailand's political power.

Army officers are still divided into groups of coup counter-coups, a threat which holds out no long-term

Amnesty leader sees prison on Egypt visit

ON OUR OWN VISIT
From Our Own Correspondent
Cairo, May 12.
 The Vice-chairman of the Amnesty International told Egyptian journalists today that about 10 per cent of the organization's "prisoners of conscience"—men and women of all ages, race, colour or non-violent political beliefs—are in the Middle East.

Professor Muntaz Soysal said there were about 500 such individuals out of a world total of around 5,000—whose cases he knew, "adopted" by Amnesty, and that he had visited two of them in Egypt.

But that was almost all Professor Soysal wanted to say about his organization's interest in the Egyptian judicial process.

He would not name the prison he saw (it was the Abi Zaabal high security jail on the main road north from Cairo to Bilbeis) and he mentioned only briefly that he had met the Egyptian Minister of Justice and the public prosecutor. He also extended an Egyptian court hearing.

Amnesty booklets on imprisonment and torture in North Yemen and Iran were available in Arabic for local journalists.

Chinese building roads in Laos

Bangkok, May 12.—The Chinese are helping to build and pave more roads in northern Laos, Radio Vientiane reported today.

Since 1961, China has built several hundred miles of road for civilian and military use in northern Laos, Agency France-Pressé.

Broadcasting chief

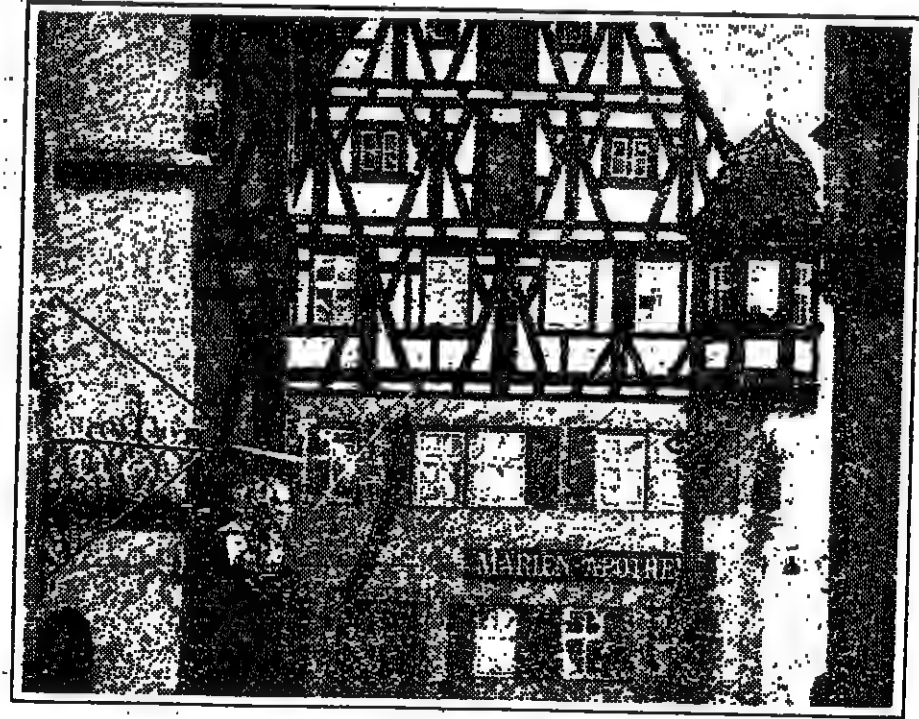
Wellington, May 12.—One of New Zealand's leading journalists and novelists, Mr. Ian Cross, aged 51, has been appointed chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand.

Mr. Hugh Templeton, Minister of Broadcasting, announced

Broadcasting chief

aged 51, has been appointed chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand, Mr Hugh Templeton, Minister of Broadcasting, announced.

Discover the meaning of 'Gemütlich' by visiting Germany this year



There's no real English translation for 'gemütlich'. The only way to find out its true meaning is to spend this year's holiday in Germany – in German style. Cruise down the Rhine – tee off on one of our fine golf courses... walk through the beautiful Black Forest... or just see the Germany you want to see. Prices start from around £56.

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THE ARTS

Dangers of investigating a political scandal

Illustrious Corpses
(Cadaveri Eccellenti)(a)
Gate/ABC-Fulham
Road
Riddles of the Sphinx
Other Cinema
The Lost Honour of
Katharina Blum (a)
Paris Pullman/Phoenix
East Finchley

Since *Salvatore* (Gifford 1961) the predominant theme of Francesco Rosi's films has been the quest for truth. This time, in *Illustrious Corpses*, the investigation of a political scandal, based on actual events, involves the use of actual footage. In *Illustrious Corpses*, Rosi's investigation of a political scandal, based on actual events, involves the use of actual footage. In *Illustrious Corpses*, Rosi's investigation of a political scandal, based on actual events, involves the use of actual footage.

Rosi, moreover, working five years after publication of the novel, with the hindsight of subsequent political events in Italy (and not disregarding the theme of *Watergate*) has made the story line still closer relations with current political reality, and has given realistic geography to the imaginary country of Sciascia's book. The events take place in Sicily, (like, as it happened, in its own Sicily, Sicily). For the first time the investigator himself becomes the catalyst of the events, as the novel's investigator, a police officer, is a catalyst of the events, as the novel's investigator, a police officer, is a catalyst of the events.

For the first time the investigator himself becomes the catalyst of the events, as the novel's investigator, a police officer, is a catalyst of the events, as the novel's investigator, a police officer, is a catalyst of the events. For the first time the investigator himself becomes the catalyst of the events, as the novel's investigator, a police officer, is a catalyst of the events.

All lines of investigation converge

Tonight 7.30
Tomorrow 2.15 & 7.30

TALES FROM
THE VIENNA
WOODS

by Odon von Horvath
translated by
Christopher Hampton

A triumph of
unforgettable evening
Theatre

National Theatre
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LATE
NATIONAL THEATRE

ILLUSTRIOUS
CORPSES

by FRANCESCO ROSI
(The Mattei Affair)

THE RUSSIAN
COMEDY

SALOME

ANTON DOLIN as Herod

THE OTHER

ABORIGINALS discovered in
Burlington Gdns.

The Aborigines didn't poor letters. They sent message
sticks like these. You'll find them at the Museum of Mankind.

together with many other examples of how different
civilisations, cultures and peoples organise their lives.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND

where cultures meet.

The Ethnography Department of the British Museum, Burlington Gardens, W.C.1.



Less illustrious corpses

shorter, however, until finally he realises that all the tracks lead to a single different direction, towards the power establishment itself. By the time the evidence is gathered, the assassin is already dead. The assassin is already dead. The assassin is already dead. The assassin is already dead. The assassin is already dead.

The society which Rosi

performs here with the

subsequent mortality of

power structure which is

nevertheless preserved as

stubbornly to the mummies in

the tombs where the film

opens. The first victim, an

ancient judge (the veteran

French actor Charles Vanel)

walks conspicuously among

these illustrious corpses. The

intricate and blackened wrinkles

of his face confront the

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the immortality of these cabals
of power.
Where it has existed at all,
political film-making in Britain
has tended to adopt
strictly workaday journalistic
methods, and an effort like
that of Laura Mulvey and
Peter Wollen (co-scientist on
Antonioni's *The Passenger*) to
develop new cinema forms for
polemic is in any event
novel. I never saw their first
collaboration, *Penthesila*, their
second, *Riddles of the Sphinx*,
was financed by the
British Film Institute production
board.

Peter Wollen's writings on
film aesthetics include the
influential *Signs and Meanings
in Cinema*, and as a film-maker
he imposes style with apparent
deliberation.
The film is conceived in
"gyroscopic" and precisely
symmetrical form. The brief
introduction (the pages of a
film magazine being turned to
arrive at a photograph of
Carbo as Sphinx) is exactly

parallelled in length by the last
sequence (a maze puzzle in
large close-up). In the second
sequence Laura Mulvey speaks
an exposition of the film; and
in the penultimate (sixth)
sequence appears again, listen-
ing to her exposition on a tape
recorder. The third and fifth
sequences are primarily decorative
in function, elaborately pro-
cessed optical distortions of
Egyptian architecture and
female gymnasts and jugglers.
At the centre is enshrined the
main narrative sequence of the
film, composed of 13 shots, each
a complete 360 degree pan, in
most cases moving from left to
right.

Within this elaborate formal
structure, the political content
of the film ripples around a
bit. More precisely, certain
sequences seem remarkably
in content while in others
information or enigmas are
packed so densely that it is
hard, if not impossible, to take
them in. Sometimes, indeed, it
is only with the help of
written material by the

authors, quite external to the
film, that you can pick up pre-
cise significances. As a single
instance, Mulvey and Wollen's
programme note explains the
psychological importance of
the childhood photographs
which the central figure in the
film studies at the station.

The problem perhaps is that
the film tries to explore its
theme, the relationship of
mother to her small child and
the approach to a mutual emo-
tional emancipation, on more
levels—social, political, cul-
tural, Freudian—than can be
accommodated by a structure
that tends to dissipate rather
than concentrate the attention.

Volker Schlöndorff's *The
Lost Honour of Katharina Blum*
belongs to a time-honoured
tradition of political story film
in the post-war German cinema,
stimulated perhaps by Edgar
Engel's *The Blum Affair* and
including Rolf Thiele's *Das
Mädchen Rosemarie*. It is an
adaptation of Heinrich Böll's
novel, written in response to
the persecution of the writer
suffered as a result of his pro-
test against the trial-by-press
of Beate Meinhof in the
Springer newspapers.

Katharina (Margaretha von
Trotta, Schlöndorff's wife)
has a brief affair with a young
man suspected of being an
anarchist. She is interrogated.
The police pick up the guest
house for whom Katharina
is really a quieting house-
keeper, provides a headline
story of lust and revolution.
After harassment by the crack
sensationalist reporter leads to
her mother's death, Katharina
decides to become what the
press have made her, and takes
her revenge.

In the same programme is
Felix Greene's *Tiber*. Greene is
a film-maker to be highly
valued for his gift of getting
the camera to do what Western
film cameras are rarely
allowed to penetrate. His mat-
erial on Tiber lacks the range
of his Chinese and Vietnam
films perhaps, but even such
small-scale work as *Tiber* and
the surface life are of the same
inestimable rarity as the frag-
mentary archive material, shot
in the 1940s, that Greene has
incorporated into his film.

It is an entertaining idea, and
much of Mr Macdonald's plan
works admirably well. He has
not contented himself with the
French, however, but has
quarried his jokes from sources
far removed from Beaumarchais
to offer an invasion of his own
that is far from a pure trans-
lation-and-scissors job.

I confess to a certain canni-
balistic relish when I see classi-
cal works adapted and re-made
into something new. And, de-
spite an admiration for the
political adroitness of *The
Marriage of Figaro*, I have
never thought of Figaro as a

new play about Daighelev.

Yet the performance was
more than an act of bravado;
it communicated a distinctive
approach to the work which Mr
Bate evidently knows thorow-
ly. A particular characteristic
of the performance was the use
of an orchestra with a small
string section founded on two
double-basses. The singers did
not have to sing; Mr Bate's
idea of forte is modest, he was
scrupulous about Beethoven's
nuances, and turned a fortis-
simo into a real event.

With relatively few strings
(I doubt if Beethoven or his
contemporaries expected more)
the woodwind and brass
become properly prominent in
two bassoons at the start of
Sanctus, the flute in the pre-
lude to the *Benedictus*, the
contra-bassoon in the *Agnus
Dei*, the organ throughout,
with positive benefit to the
sound of the music.

In theory, also, Beethoven's
Allegro assai and Presto mark-
ings can also be respected,
though this time they could
have done with longer rehears-
als for *Et resurrexit* and
Gloria, some slower sections
of the *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei*.
The acoustics of Fairfield
Halls favour a performance on
this scale: the last choral shout
of *Gloria* reverberated almost
to perfection.

end a certain nobility. In the
Ottoman *Gloria*, made
much of harmonic expres-
sion; in the "Crucifixus",
almost the only movement not
taken substantially slower than
usual, the emphasis was again
on the glowing quality of the
choral lines.

By today's orthodoxies, any
of this is an unusual view
of Bach. It has things to offer,
but the price seems high. The
music's contrapuntal life is in-
evitably appraised by such stress
on the expression of individual
lines, and by the concomitant
rhythmic flexibility. The Lon-
don Philharmonic Choir, re-
sponding and obviously well-
trained, scarcely produced sing-
ing as vital in sound as they are
capable of in the faster-moving
choruses. By the end of the
evening I longed for tone and
rhythm alike with more in-
cisiveness.

The solo singing, however,
could hardly have been
bettered. Janet Baker's com-
mand of the lines of the
"Laudamus te" was such that
she made the most tortuous of
them expressive; the tone here,
and again in the "Agnus Dei",
taken immensely slowly, was
beautifully even and focused.
In their duet, the "Christe",
Sheila Armstrong matched her
for control and exactness; the
two did well here to achieve
such uniform acceleration after
Mr Guinness's slow, richly
Robert Tear's slow, firm and
masculine, rang out well in the
"Benedictus"; and Norman
Bailey's strong, well-placed sing-
ing gave uncommon pleasure in
"Et in Spiritum sanctum".

Some of the notices on this page
are reprinted from yester-
day's later editions.

Change of soloist

Owing to indisposition, Judith
Blegen will not be able to take
part in the concert on May 18
with Pinchas Zukerman and the
English Chamber Orchestra at
the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Her
place will be taken by the Scot-
tish soprano Margaret Marshall,
who will sing two works by
Mozart, "Exultate, jubilate",
and the aria "L'amore saro con-
stante" from *Il re pastore*.

Aldeburgh director

Matiaslav Rostropovich has
agreed to become an artistic
director of the Aldeburgh Festi-
val. He appeared there first in
1961 and, with his wife, Galina
Vishnevskaya, many more times,
the last with his pianist
daughter Elena in 1976.

Don Bennett

Ray Lawler, left, with Kenneth J. Warren in the
original production of *Summer of the Seventeenth
Doll*.

but it did give him financial
independence as a writer, and
a comfortable distance, mostly
in Ireland, working at his own
pace. "The trick," as he
calls it, included plays and
adaptations for the BBC, and
the *Piccadilly Bushman* for
the London Commonwealth
Theatre Festival in 1965.

Back in 1955 Lawler was
also an actor, and played Bar-
ney—one of the boozing can-
cuners, in Australia, London
and New York.

"It was in New York in 1953
when I first thought of a com-
pact play, and our director,
John Sommer, was very
encouraging. Then I became
everything backwards. I read
The Doll and thought back
over it, there were loads of
things which I'd thought of
before. I was very weighed
up and up and distributed them
between the two other plays. *The
Doll* is set in 1953 and if you
date it back the question auto-
matically arises: 'What hap-
pened during the war?' be-
cause obviously, being the
sort of men they were, they
would have been in it from the
outset. So in the intermediate
period the four are together in
Melbourne after the war. It's
the winter of 1945; Barney
and Roo are waiting to be
demobbed, and the relation-
ships are at the crossroads."

"Other Times was first pro-
duced last December, and is
much more than a connecting
rod. It is a powerful observa-
tion of the immediate postwar
Australian trauma, when the
country became nationally
aware, and, metaphorically, the
nervous ends of the characters
are exposed for the first time.
Roo, the enigmatic gangster
of the canfields, has sacrificed
his chances of becoming a non-
commissioned officer, and
remains a private like his less-
er mate, to ensure the contin-
uity of the leaves "all
together" in Melbourne. In an
explosive middle act either he
and Barney have been demobbed,
Roo gives vent to
five years of conforming to
and loathing the army with all
the power of Sean Connery's
performance in *The Hill*.
The dialogue is harder and
coarser than *The Doll*. When
Barney and the impassible
Nancy suggest walkabout
down the stairs late one morn-
ing, Nancy explains: "It was
one of those commemoration
nights. We celebrated 'every
battle of the war.' In the two
early plays Nancy and her
sharp tongue provided a cut-

ting edge to the proceedings.
The running commentary de-
veloped into confirmed cynicism
and a dependence on the
whisky bottle by middle
age. Other Times, Nancy, now
living through Bubba, makes
a desperate bid to lift the sights
of the schoolgirl next door
upwards—creating a strong
sense of doom to the saga.
As Lawler sees it, "They all
wreck themselves on this
peculiar patch of reef that
they drift on to, that looks like
an island. Not one of them
comes out of it. They're all
casualties. Even Nancy, who is
more intelligent than the
others. She isn't happy with
the book. She's the eventually
marries it's just her way out
of it!"

Nancy does not appear in
The Doll, but in the trilogy the
same actress will play Pearl, a
widowed barmaid dragged in
by the scatty Olive as a last-
minute replacement to salvage
the evening. In the opening
scene Olive reassures the new-
comer.

"Compared to all the mar-
riages I know, what I got is
five months of heaven every
year. And it's the same for
them. Seven months they
spend in hell, the last three
months in the best season, and
they come down here to live a
little."

Lawler sums up the trilogy
philosophically:

"It hangs together for me,
but until I actually saw the
three of them on the one day I
was very unsatisfiable. That
emotionally. The point is they
were living completely outside
the moral code of their times.
They attempted an alternative
to marriage in the days when it
was very unsatisfiable. That
makes it as modern as can be
because everyone's trying to
get on to it these days."

Over and above his position
as artistic director of the Mel-
bourne Theatre Company, Ray
Lawler is with admirable
strath being young writers,
and perhaps finally confirming
Australian playwrighting inde-
pendence.

"I'm 55, and I think if I'm
going to do anything in prac-
tical terms in the theatre this
is probably the last chance I'll
get. One of the things I've
found, particularly among
young writers, is that they lack
compassion for people. They
lack out a great deal without
any real feeling for people as
people. They're striking out at
institutions and ways of life. I
can understand it, but unless
you balance that with a sym-
pathy for the people involved
in the search for a new idea
city, you're merely hitting
Aunt Sally. Most of the plays
being written are asking ques-
tions as to what we are; but
when you're asking questions
and not supplying answers
you're inclined to knock rather
than build. The established
figures, the Williamsons and
the Evans, they don't need any
sort of sounding board, but
there are emerging playwrights
who need somebody to bounce
ideas against, and I might be
able to help them."

"So the modern scene in
Australia is going to be well
covered from now on because
we have this marvellous school
of writers developing, but
there was a drought of Third-
class Forster and Eifels plays,
and the trilogy may cover a
period when Australian play-
writing hardly existed."

Don Bennett

Rolls Hyphen Royce
Shaftesbury

Irving Wardle

William Douglas Home com-
pletes his last trick with a third
play which must earn the gra-
titude of all those who fear for
the health of the West End. If
money can be found for 23
actors and a fleet of vintage
cars in a piece as feeble as this,
then the commercial theatre is
not yet on its uppers.

The subject, admittedly, is a
tough one for any playwright,
who is required not only to
depict genius, but genius in an
area outside the common
vocabulary. Not that Mr
Douglas Home becomes more
than a passing glance on the
engineering aspect of the
story. He has apparently been
drawn to it as a surviving relic
of the old British class struc-
ture; and his treatment of the
two partners is designed to
show the democratic operation
of the gentlemen's club.

At one extreme we find the
Hon Charles Rolls, keen moni-
torist and besotted, persuading
his driving father to set him up
as a fashionable car salesman.
At the other, there is the self-
made Henry Royce, turning out
an experimental car to show
he can beat the French, and
reluctantly joining Rolls in a
vastly successful business. The
main, and much belaboured,
factor in their relationship is
that Royce is a stick-in-the-mud
engineering wizard, who, as
the play progresses, is equip-
ped with a playboy vision-
ary partner.

Equally, the distance between
them is marked out by Rolls's
taste for champagne, and Royce's
for draught beer. We

are supposed to see Royce as a
plain inconvertible Northerner,
who proves it by spattering
every speech with "bloody"
and "bugger". He treats all
the nobles he meets with the same
raw tongue, and, on the same
workmen, dismisses honours
with a surly growl, ignores
boardroom procedure, and yet
while all this is going on, he
accepts every mark of social
favour that is showered on him,
including the starry and a
knighthood. Alfred Marks plays
him with immovable bearish
obstinacy, but by degrees the
character is enveloped in smug
hypocrisy.

To tell the story, Mr Douglas
Home invokes his hyphen, alias
the partners' matchmaker
Claude Johnson, who narrates
the more awkward episodes
from a seat in the corner.

Wilfrid Hyde White couples
this task with acting as master
of ceremonies, delivering a wry
opening speech apologizing for
the theatre, and contemplating
the whole evening's proceed-
ings with quizzical despair. As
an observer he scores a number
of small laughs; as an actor
and narrator he rambles, hesi-
tates, and slows down the action
to a snail's pace.

The plot is not helped by the
disappearance of Rolls (a
waspsister Peter Egan) in an air
crash at half time; but that is
no excuse for the tedious parade
of names, reporters, irrelev-
ant small scenes, and tiny
parts that clutter up the second
half of the show. Allan Davis's
production feels small and
lonely on the Shaftesbury stage,
equipped with forbidding
multi-purpose set by Martin
Johns, which serves well enough
as a workshop or banger, but
comes to grief in the South of
France and Royce's West Wil-
shire retreat.

very clever or very funny fellow,
though a fine actor in the part
might convince me otherwise,
and in Mr MacDonald's version
he would have twice the oppor-
tunity.

Though Mr MacDonald's text
offers pleasures, and his direc-
tion of the play carefully suits
the material to a very broad
audience, it was the crucial area
of performance that offered the
appointment to me. One per-
formance, Jonathan Hyde's Dr
Bartolo, offered an entire range
of experience and technical
command that was consistently
comic and surprising.

Julia Blodock's Rosina, ward
of Bartolo and bride of the
count, also had a nice control
on her character, but I thought
as the first act that David Hay-
man's breezy, crowning Figaro
would soon begin to grate
harshly and in the second act
his whispering style of affec-
tion confirmed my antipathy to
his character.

But the comedy worked very
well at times, and the company
seem very geared to their au-
dience, which on Wednesday in-
cluded several children of about
eight and at least one woman
who was celebrating her eighti-
eth birthday. The company is
hearing the end of its season,
but its repertoire continues with
a new play about Daighelev.

John Bate Choir

Fairfield Halls
Croydon

William Mann

Beethoven's *Mass solemnis* is a
fearsome, but also glorious,
challenge to a choir (to every-
body, indeed, who takes part in
a performance); passage after
passage, less comfortably, or
practical. The solo vocal lines
are tune and together, until mat-
tery is achieved and everything
makes perfect sense.

That moment has not yet
arrived for the John Bate
Choir (based on Putney and
Richmond) who sang the *Mass*
in D at Croydon on Wednesday,
nor for the London Sinfonietta
Orchestra who played it with
them. There were numerous
orchestral imprecisions; the
chorus's vocal lines were
sometimes roughly shaped and
balanced; some blame must go
to the performance's conductor,
Mr Bate, for setting fast tempi
that were idealistic rather than
practical. The solo vocal lines
had their problems, for all its
available power and moments
of musical quality, notably
from the admirable Neil
Jenkins.

LPO/Giulini

Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

It is as well, when considering
a performance of the B minor
Mass like Carlo Maria Giulini's
at the Festival Hall, to dis-
tinguish from one's ears an echo of
"authentic" Bach. This is a
different world, a different
philosophy. Its objective is not,
and cannot be, the sound or the
style that Bach sought, but
rather a way of communicating
something new, personally
expressed through his music.
Mr Giulini has always been a
conductor to stress the can-
cible element, to bring out the
emotion latent in a line of
melody. It is perhaps an open
question to what extent this is
compatible with or appropriate
to contrapuntal textures. In the
opening "Kyrie" fugue, for
example the attentive mov-
ing of the subject, with the sup-
porting textures relegated to a
warm, subdued background, the
first seemed self-defeating, for
the architectural strength of the
music largely depends on a
faithful realization of its grow-
ing inner richness, not merely
on the repeated expressive
presentation of the melody
itself.

In spite of this interpre-
tatively simplistic treatment, it
did acquire a degree of gran-
dour, through its breadth and
its seamlessness. Much the same
applied to the "Gloria
agimus", for example: a start
so soft and slow as to seem all
most sentimental, but by the

end a certain nobility. In the
Ottoman *Gloria*

His religious fanaticism would seem more at home in the Bible belt of America

Mr Paisley: this unholy alliance with Ulster's men of violence

Belfast
During the last 10 disturbing and often violent days most of the words used by ordinary Ulstermen to describe the Rev Ian Paisley have been unprintable. Politicians and government officials have been more restrained for public consumption, and "bully" has been the most frequent term of abuse.

Defined by the Penguin English Dictionary as "blustering ruffian", the description catches perfectly the outward person of the MP for Antrim, North, but it does nothing to convey the religious fanaticism that is an essential element in his character and has coloured the atmosphere surrounding the attempt to coerce the population into a general strike.

That was best conveyed earlier this week in the market town of Ballymena, an inspiring and unfriendly spot which is the spiritual home of Mr Paisley's self-styled Free Presbyterian Church and bastion of his undoubted support among the province's most extreme loyalists.

Adopting his own peculiar blend of religion and politics, which smacks more of the seventeenth century than anything readily associated with the modern world, Mr Paisley launched into a typical piece of oratory to the crowds blocking the streets with an evil-smelling assortment of farm machinery.

"Once we are in this town and the hour is grave. The day is dark, the enemy has come in like a flood, there are men here who are determined to break the will of the Ulster people and stamp them into the ground," he said. "O, God, give us great deliverance. O, God, deliver Ulster. We pray that you bend the heart of Manon, we pray that you bring that man down from his lofty throne and we pray that he cannot set himself against the ordinary people of Ulster and get away with it."

Divine intervention failed to place, and in less than 24 hours Mr Paisley had been arrested for obstruction — he



Mr Paisley: rigid Calvinist beliefs appear to have clouded his political judgment

was released later — and the farmers' blockade dispersed after a serious clash with more than 200 British soldiers had been narrowly avoided.

But the speech, the imagery and the willingness shamelessly to invoke God which has shocked many staunch Protestants, helps to explain why Mr Paisley has suddenly embarked on a course that appears to have isolated him from all but an extreme minority of loyalist voters.

Since the early days when he preached, unknown and unqualified, in a Nissen hut in Belfast's dockland, Ian Richard Kyle Paisley has adopted a fundamental Protestantism which was destined to put him outside the bounds of the established church. His father was a breakaway Baptist who set up his own tabernacle. The Free Presbyterian Church was founded in 1951.

His roisterous style of preaching, with its frequent attacks on so-called Papists and all who might appear to advocate a compromise, would be more at home in the Bible belt of America than any church on the British mainland.

It was a little known establishment in South Carolina, the Bob Jones University of Greenville, which 11 years ago conferred the honorary doctorate of divinity on Mr Paisley, only two days after his release from prison for taking part in street disturbances.

A willing outsider from Ulster's religious and political establishment, Mr Paisley appears to have allowed his rigid Calvinist beliefs to cloud his political judgment about the feasibility of a strike to bring back majority rule to Stormont.

Extricating one strand of his personality from the other is almost impossible, but reactionary Protestantism — of the

Bernard Levin

Speak of the devil, and hands up who doesn't like iron oxide?

Headaches and dizziness, flushing of the face and pains in the back. It's the way I sometimes feel on a Monday morning.

It is reported that exorcists have been called to a school in Malaysia, following a case of mass demonic possession among the children, which had necessitated the temporary closure of the school. The exorcists then summoned were none of your pale young clerics, revolvers to cast out the devil and all his works, but — presumably in the local tradition — which doctors, called *bomohs*, whose techniques differ in one important and puzzling particular from those employed by their western equivalents. Their ritual, it is said, involves chanting; so far, so good, for although I cannot claim any detailed knowledge of the ceremony of exorcism among western nations, it seems only reasonable to suppose that it involves the intoning of words, even if only in the form of prayers, that correspond more or less closely to the chants of the witch-doctors. It is the intoning of words, it is said, that leads into the imagination: the *bomohs* practice includes "the spreading of iron oxide".

Iron oxide, as you will of course be aware (and as the *Pharmacopoeia* will remind you if you have by any surprising chance, momentarily forgotten), is closely connected, if not identical, with Red Precipitate. It is used for tinting zinc carbonate to prepare calamine, and also, on occasion, for the treatment of arsenic poisoning, when a dose of 0.3g to 1g is considered suitable. But, that considered common knowledge, and I fear I may be irritating you by offering you information that is second nature to you. Nevertheless, we must be comprehensive, and I have to

state the even more obvious in recording the fact that Saccarated Iron Oxide, which is (naturally) given for the same purposes as saccharated ferrous sulphate, is a reddish-brown powder with a slightly chalybeate taste (my own palate, admittedly sensitive to an exceptional degree, has always persuaded me that the chalybeate taste is more properly described as pronounced than as slight, but I would not wish to hold things up by quibbling); it is used in the treatment of iron-deficiency anaemia, by intravenous injection.

Of course, there is no rose without a thorn, and I take it that you will be equally familiar with the knowledge that the intravenous injection of iron oxide, be it never so saccharated, tends to be followed by headache, dizziness, flushing of the face, nausea and vomiting, pains in the back and legs, dyspnoea, bronchospasm and fever. This, I may say in passing, certainly accounts for the way I sometimes feel on a Monday morning.

For it is apparent that ill-disposed persons have been in the habit of entering my bedroom and shoving quantities of saccharated iron oxide into me; or does, however, make one wonder why a course of treatment is still recommended and undertaken when it seems to relieve the sufferer of the ailment that necessitates it, only as the cost of giving him a variety of additional afflictions to which a touch of iron-deficiency anaemia might seem decidedly preferable.

Be that as it may, there is only one more item of supererogatory information about iron oxide that I must present for my account to be complete —

complete, indeed, to the point of nausea and vomiting, if not pains in the back, dyspnoea, bronchospasm and fever — and that is the news that iron oxide is on the list of officially approved colouring matters for use in food, under the terms of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1966 and the Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1966, along with alkanet, aniline, indigo, cochineal, flava, saffron, safflower, turmeric, bole, titanium dioxide and ultramarine, not forgetting silver, gold or aluminium in leaf or powder form, these last only being permitted (of course) for the external colouring of dragees and the decoration of sugar-coated confectionery.

Now if you have followed me thus far, and not succumbed to headache, dizziness and flushing of the face, or even pains in the back and legs, bronchospasm and fever, you may have started to wonder what an exhaustive listing of the properties and uses of iron oxide has got to do with a story of Malaysian witch-doctors being called in to question one of the Sultan Abdul Hamid School at Tapah who were suffering from "demonic possession".

You may well ask: Indeed, the entire purpose of this discussion is to ask the question on my own account. For if you will think back to a point before the dyspnoea and vomiting set in, you may recall that the witch-doctors, or *bomohs*, were in the habit of swearing by iron oxide as to the efficacy of their "exorcism" against devils, and set out for the stricken school bearing quantities of it to spread around as part of their ritual of exorcism.

Now it is possible that being inhabited by devils tends to induce severe iron-deficiency anaemia, though by all accounts (including the one

from Malaysia) suffered from this particular complaint are more likely to be seized by an impulse to shriek wildly, roll upon the ground and foam at the mouth, in stark contrast to the understanding *bomohs* and pallid conduct to be expected from one whose blood lacks iron. As a matter of fact, the symptoms of demonic possession seem to correspond more to those of iron-deficiency anaemia than to the effects of the cure for it, for, without wishing to claim an intimate knowledge of dyspnoea and bronchospasm, or any very extensive experience of nausea and vomiting, pains in the back and legs, headache, dizziness and flushing of the face, I must say that these symptoms strike me as being far more like my "indigestion" than the effects of the cure for it, for, without wishing to claim an intimate knowledge of dyspnoea and bronchospasm, or any very extensive experience of nausea and vomiting, pains in the back and legs, headache, dizziness and flushing of the face, I must say that these symptoms strike me as being far more like my "indigestion" than the effects of the cure for it.

But in any case, the *bomohs* appear to have no intention of using the iron oxide (I am, incidentally, unable to say whether they use the saccharated or the red hydrated kind, or some other variety altogether) in the form of injection; they are content to sprinkle it around like powdered rat-poison, possibly in the hope (for the knowledge I am sure) that it offers an irresistible and fatal temptation to devils who cannot help gobbling it up (first emerging from any schoolboys they happen to be occupying at the time) even at the risk of succumbing immediately to a fate far worse than bronchospasm, dyspnoea and flushing of the face.

If not, however, it is hard to see where the iron oxide comes in at all. I know that

the flower of the party-plan is shown by rumpus, and that prudent housewives, fearing a visit from Gout Dementia in the middle of the night, leave a sprig or two on every window-sill, and it may be that iron oxide has the same kind of efficacy, which devils are constrained, but I seem to have done in earlier times.

The only solution I can offer, and I am aware even as I offer it that it is as feeble as a sufferer from acute iron-deficiency anaemia, is that the witch-doctors, sceptics to a man, are already convinced that the children are suffering from nothing worse than a "wish" to have some time off from lessons, and have devised a plan to get the school reopened and their own reputation enhanced at the same time. They sprinkle iron oxide about, mutter their spells, then approach each of the children and whisper in their ears that if they don't stop horsing around immediately they will get their little bottoms kicked from Tapah to Kuala Lumpur and back. The children scurry back to their desks, the *bomohs* get the credit, modestly attributing it all to iron oxide, and everybody is happy. In other words, they are rather in the position of the doorstep salesman who announces that he is selling elephant powder. "Elephant powder?" asks the bemused householder, "what on earth's that?" "It keeps elephants away, without fail." But there are no elephants round here. You see? It works.

The complaints say that the environmentalists are guilty of cluttering up the doorways and passages with their bikes, and with bulky deposits of the waste paper they encourage other people to recycle. Further, the Friends are blamed for blocking the building's drains with teabags, causing a flood which brought down a ceiling in the ground floor offices of Gingerbread, the group representing single parent families. Gingerbread say they harbour no hard feelings and that they have passed off all the incidents to date with good humour. Friends of the Earth, in less friendly tones, deny responsibility, say that the building is very intensely used by others as well as them, and, oddly, that people should have more important things to worry about.

Go east
Peking has at last entered officially the field of international tourism. A unique colour supplement in English in the leading Hongkong Communist daily, *Ta Kung Pao*, invites foreign travellers to make holiday tours in China. Recommended routes concentrate on Canton and Kwangtung province, which borders Hongkong, but selected groups of tourists

are permitted to make brief visits by rail or plane to Peking. Foreign travellers who want to make a China tour can get in touch with Chinese embassies or consulates in foreign lands, foreign associations which have friendly contacts with China or approach foreign travel agencies which have business relations with China. International Travel Service, the supplement states.

Foreign tourists during their stay in China will have opportunities to visit factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals, memorial sites from revolution, historical relics as well as famous scenic spots. There is no indication of restrictions on nationality but international tourist agents in Hongkong say that the British will be specially favoured.

In 1973 the Chinese began to build modern hotels and guest houses in Canton, Peking, Kweichow and in the beautiful West Lake area of Hangzhou after groups of Chinese travel officials and hotel managers had visited Hongkong to study tourist facilities there. Foreign cruise ships are also being permitted to enter Chinese territorial waters for the first time since 1950.

This is the last diary compiled by Michael Learyman's former helpmates, Robin Young and Alan Hamilton. They will be succeeded by the column which resumes on Tuesday.

PHS



The British Embassy in Washington: a good postwar record

There is no substitute for a good ambassador

With Peter Jay's appointment to Washington, ambassadors may reasonably be said to be in the news again. They do not infrequently are to the annoyance of those pseudo-radicals and chip-bitten ideologues who say they are unnecessary.

I should perhaps declare an interest. My father was an ambassador, in Copenhagen and Warsaw. My brother is a secretary of state, in Brussels, and somewhere else, I have known some ambassadors and many diplomats.

The Foreign Service is evidently imperfect. Some posts are clearly overstaffed. Some ambassadors do not represent their countries as competently but frankly wet.

But it is simplistic to argue that in this day of instantaneous communications and fast jets an ambassador is an unnecessary luxury. A good ambassador is an important asset, and most postwar British ambassadors in Washington have been good, with Lords Franks, Sheffield, Caccia and Harlech perhaps outstanding.

In some ways the ambassador's field has grown rather than shrunk. Governments are extending their activities into more and more fields; their decisions are becoming increasingly intertwined with international considerations.

In addition to straight diplomatic issues like Rhodesia or the Middle East, an ambassador to Washington is likely to find himself involved in issues like Copestake's speech on the defence of the EEC, or a row between the EEC and the United States.

Contrary to some impressions, a minister in London cannot constantly ring up his opposite number in Paris or Washington, and if the difference does not often make it difficult, if Dr Owen tried this on Mr Vance, he might be politely told to jump in the Thames. For all the most important issues, the diplomatic machinery must be used.

A really good ambassador will be able to report on the President's thinking with a depth and fullness which cannot be matched by other sources. But the President of the United States is not at their disposal, to a British ambassador. If Mr Carter saw too much of Mr Jay, the French and German ambassadors, and a host of others, might start squawking.

Not much less important than the President's thinking is that of Congress, whose decisions often vitally affect British interests. Our man must know the key Congressmen, and the mood of both Houses.

He must also spread the word in the USA's component states. There is no national newspaper that Britain is more than British Leyland. Foreign investment requires confidence. Ambassadors are there to inspire it. That means much travelling and speaking to large or sympathetic audiences.

Intelligence, or at least the impression of intelligence, is required, especially in international organisations like the United Nations, the EC of Nato, where negotiating ability and a forceful personality are also necessary.

Roger Berthoud

The Times Diary

Ignoble rolls, inglorious sandwiches

To conclude our series on the state of refreshments in the stately homes of Britain, Alan Hamilton visited Woburn Abbey while Robin Young went to Leeds Castle in advance of the EEC foreign ministers who meet there later this month.

For Woburn we already had a readers' recommendation of the waitress-service. Oak and Pine restaurants in the Abbey grounds, but we chose instead the self-service Flying Dutchman buffet, which in its design and furnishings is reminiscent of a motorway service station, although with a superior touch of original Giles cartoons on the walls.

It was early in the day and almost deserted, so service was instant. Simple hot meals, but the main fare is foil-wrapped sandwiches, scones and buns, pre-packed pies, and a small selection of cakes which appeared to be frozen. Another motorway place was the paper cups and plastic cutlery.

We had a ham sandwich (30p) in none-too-fresh brown bread, a rather dry scene (12p), a rather flavourless cheese cake (30p), two coffees (15p each) which, although real, were muddy and nondescript, and a glass of raspberry juice (14p) which the 4-year-old juice taster declared to be "nausea". Total bill for two adults and a child was £11.14, which seemed reasonable.

Service was friendly and cheerful, and the place was clean, although a slight smell of chip fat lurked in the air. Although adequate, but nothing to write home about. Entrance to the grounds is only 50p per car, but many of the attractions within cost extra.

At Leeds Castle, in Lord Conway's opinion the most beautiful in the world, the newly admitted visitors tend to reel a little at the cost—60p for the grounds and a further 50p for the house. And, when we visited, several people, looking inside the room in a Jacobean beam barn with an impressive

decided of exposed timberwork, decided to go outside again to look for something more attractive to eat.

The room, capable of seating 140 or more, has been handsomely furnished with solid hardwood tables and rush-seated chairs, but the investment has not yet provided a self-service counter at which customers can rest their trays while choosing their teas.

The ham rolls (20p) were doughy and simply filled, the scones (14p with butter) flat and uninteresting. The fruit cake was anaemic of complexion and far too sweet. Tea, poured in brown mugs, was 12p, and portion-packed at 4p.

The unimaginative spread was distinctly disappointing for such a setting but the fact that an ante-room still had the workmen in plain may mean that more adequate provision is to be made shortly. As any rate we must hope the EEC foreign ministers get something a bit more special.

All in all our survey suggested that stately home owners and administrators are only just beginning to take the matter of feeding their visitors seriously.

While we found isolated examples of catering that justified the visit for its own sake (notably in the National Trust's west country properties), and received readers' recommendations for several more (again mostly National Trust), it is evident that many places provide food far less distinguished than the surroundings. For the sake of tourists we hope the improvement which has evidently begun makes rapid progress.

Congratulations
I am grateful to the incorrigible versifier, Stan Crowther, MP for Rotherham, for a dirty with which to celebrate Peter Jay's appointment to Washington. It goes, he says, to the tune of the old Cockney music hall song, *All me life I wanted to be a barrer-boy*. All me life I wanted to be an ambassador. An ambassador I always wanted to be. I do my diplomacy with, lots of family pride. For I'm a son-in-law, a son-in-law. From over the other side. I turn my back upon The Times with pleasure. Take me where the biggest peanuts grow! Got me foot upon the starter. For I love Jimmy Carter. I ought to have been an ambassador years ago! Exit left trippingly, twirling cane, and raising straw boater with a grin.

Hare and Bound, who are knowledgeable in country matters, surprised me by advertising: *Moleskin trousers. 100 per cent cotton.*

Doubtful
Apart from ourselves, Libya has surely have the longest official name of any country: the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. All this ought to go on the envelope, and to ensure delivery in a country that still requires an Arabic translation of a passport, it ought to be written in Arabic as well.

How to do so puzzles even Libya. The knowledge in the Washington Embassy was referred to three people before anyone knew. The answer came back haltingly at last but there were several loud asides in Arabic to an aide close by: "Which word comes first? Arab or Libyan? Socialist is last isn't it?"

Unneighbourly
Friends of the Earth, the environmental conservationists, are the target of criticism from some of their neighbours in a building they share with eight other pressure groups and charities in Soho.

مکان العمل



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837-1234

THE REALITY OF PRESSURE

While President Carter's main task on his visit to Europe was to give a new lead to the West as a whole and to infuse its economic and military strategy with a new definition and sense of purpose, he found himself also to do a little diplomatic work on both of the two festering local conflicts of the eastern Mediterranean, each of which in its own way is potentially very damaging to the West. He flew to Geneva to meet President Assad of Syria, who is emerging more and more as the key figure in a possible settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict; and while in London he had separate bilateral meetings with the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey—two NATO countries which have lately allowed their private quarrel to take precedence over their sense of belonging to a larger Atlantic community or "free world".

THE MINERS' SMALL STEP FORWARD

While the Government plans to invest thousands of millions in the coal industry of the future, and favours an order for the unwanted Drax B power station to provide a consumer or the anticipated harvest of coal, production and productivity in the mines remain paradoxically stagnant. When the promised early retirement scheme began, there is even a possibility that production will all as sharply as it should have been rising. The two-year-old scheme to provide incentives to higher productivity has been a failure, as it always seemed likely to be. The price of coal has not risen as much as it should have, and the rapidly increasing public cost of the proposed investment in new mines is not to come increasingly in addition to the performance of the industry does not improve. Yesterday's endorsement by a executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of a union strike plan for a more effective productivity scheme is a small step toward a decision at would be of great significance to the industry. It may be, as it happens, be of most "equal importance" for a future of incomes policy for the coming year. For reasons

that have as much to do with the battle for the social contract as with issues inside the industry, the plan is sharply opposed by members on the left of the union, although they did not feel strong enough to force a vote yesterday.

In 1974 the miners turned down a ballot on productivity scheme proposed by the National Coal Board. The union's leaders had a considerable share in drawing it up, but they were divided over its merits and finally recommended rejection. Left-wingers declared that the plan, which would have distributed the rewards of higher productivity in the pits where it was achieved instead of through the industry, offended against workers' solidarity and might tempt the greedy into taking risks. There is an ingrained suspicion in the industry of any thing reminiscent of the old pithead system. But as the past two years have shown, solidarity can be little else.

Similar arguments are being pressed again, but this time more is at stake than miners' bonuses. According to Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the NCB, a scheme similar to the one rejected in 1974 would, on average, have made miners £20 a week better off today than

they are in fact. The union is setting its sights on increases of about that order next year, and has little patience with any talk of phase three. The only chance the Government has of satisfying the miners without effectively lifting constraints on everyone else is to include provision for productivity deals of the kind required. Correspondingly, opponents of phase three have an interest in persuading the union to reject a deal.

The Government's tactics are precarious. It stresses that if an exception were to be made for productivity schemes, it would need to be restricted strictly to agreements that paid for themselves in higher efficiency. Sir Derek is sure that the miners would. But if it did, who would tell them that they had forfeited their bonuses? In addition, the existing rule against having pay rises more often than once a year (which Mr Healey hopes to see survive) would on the face of it prevent the miners from enjoying their bonuses until next March. The union would press for this August. A phase three agreement written to find room for all these possibilities promises to be a cloudy document, as likely to spur the longevity of union negotiators as to discourage excessive claims.

week, eg. Monday. If the dogma of our rulers forbids such a thing, might we not follow the example of the Metropolitan Museum in New York? Their early visitors are informed that they must make a payment for entry, but the actual sum paid is the decision of the visitor. In this way there is virtually no administrative cost involved. In fact, if the V and A could be told that the scheme should fall then the museum may have to close on Mondays.

The proposal to shut the museum on Mondays unnecessarily increases the number of unemployed when clearly our tourists require a service. Would not my suggestion, if adopted, satisfy both the students and the tourists at will some one check up on another dogmatic reason for stifling enterprise?

Yours faithfully,
P. N. CAMPBELL,
51 Landerdale Tower,
Barbican, EC2A 4PU.

Voting for Europe

From Mr John Grieson

Sir, In common with a great many British Europeans, I am less concerned about the method of electing our first elected MEPs than I am about making certain we have an election next year. For this first exercise in direct elections, a referendum is going to be preferable to none at all—and we will then have the best part of four years within which to decide how best to fall into line with our partners in the EEC.

There is, however, one aspect of the arguments which I find increasingly irritating. Ronald Butts uses it regularly, and Sir David Renton, QC, used it again in a letter to you yesterday. It is that the British people "prefer" the simplicity of

support for the idea of "a homeland for the Palestinians", has rapidly forged friendship with Arab leaders, even his vetoing of the sale of Israeli aircraft containing American components to Ecuador, do not imply any lessening of his support for the existence of Israel or any unwillingness to provide Israel with all the weapons and technology she needs to defend that existence. Both Mr Vance and Mr Allon reiterated this after their meeting in London on Wednesday. Indeed the Israeli Government, like Mr Karamanlis in Greece, is visibly irritated by attacks on the United States in its domestic press—both because such attacks are intended to undermine the domestic political standing of the respective governments (both strongly pro-American) and because such attacks may encourage the adversary (Turk or Arab) in his turn to expect too much from Mr Carter, and thus stiffen his resistance or his demands.

But the parallel can only be pushed so far. At a certain point it has to be reversed. For after all Israel, like Turkey, is occupying land beyond its recognized boundaries and it is likewise Israel rather than the Arabs that is most vulnerable to American pressure. Mr Carter's support for Israel's existence should not be doubted, but it is increasingly obvious that the "suggestions" he will eventually come up with for a solution of the Middle East conflict will be similar to the Rogers plan of 1969, involving withdrawal by Israel to its pre-1967 frontiers with only minor alterations. Almost any unprejudiced observer will agree that this is a price Israel must be prepared to pay for peace. Yet to do so will involve a painful reversal of Israel's present frenzied policy of settlement in the occupied areas. As with Turkey, so with Israel, Mr Carter will as far as possible avoid the appearance of pressure (especially now when both countries are in the throes of election campaigns). But he must know that in Israel as in Turkey, if peace is to be achieved the reality of pressure will have to be felt.

they are in fact. The union is setting its sights on increases of about that order next year, and has little patience with any talk of phase three. The only chance the Government has of satisfying the miners without effectively lifting constraints on everyone else is to include provision for productivity deals of the kind required. Correspondingly, opponents of phase three have an interest in persuading the union to reject a deal.

The Government's tactics are precarious. It stresses that if an exception were to be made for productivity schemes, it would need to be restricted strictly to agreements that paid for themselves in higher efficiency. Sir Derek is sure that the miners would. But if it did, who would tell them that they had forfeited their bonuses? In addition, the existing rule against having pay rises more often than once a year (which Mr Healey hopes to see survive) would on the face of it prevent the miners from enjoying their bonuses until next March. The union would press for this August. A phase three agreement written to find room for all these possibilities promises to be a cloudy document, as likely to spur the longevity of union negotiators as to discourage excessive claims.

the first past the post system, and by clean implication, that we are too thick, too lazy and too scared to be asked to use anything else.

Dating recent years we have had to come to terms with decimalisation, a new system of taxation, social security benefits, travel insurance, a new system of voting, and so on. We will not understand one or other form of voting under proportional representation, and in our miserable ignorance, we will say away from the polls in droves.

This entire line of thinking constitutes an outrageous insult, and one which I counsel fellow Conservatives to eradicate immediately from their Euro-political vocabularies.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRIERSON,
1A Markham Square, SW3.
May 5.

Cambridge Society

From Mrs D. M. Lennie

Sir, The Oxford Society is delighted to see in *The Times* today (May 3) that a Cambridge Society has now been launched, and would like to wish them luck. They may be encouraged to know that when the Oxford Society was founded, just 45 years ago, there was some uneasiness expressed at asking for subscriptions "in the stringent economic circumstances existing at this time" when, in fact, the life subscription was only two-thirds of what the Cambridge Society is now obliged to set as the current annual subscription. Here's to the next 45 years for both societies.

Yours faithfully,
DAPHNE LENNIE,
Secretary of the Oxford Society,
8 Wellington Square,
Oxford.

Personal social services

From Mr Patrick Jenkins, MP for Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford (Conservative)

Sir, Terry Bamford's excellent article on the Personal Social Services (May 10) makes a number of very important points with which I find myself wholly in accord.

Spending on these services climbed by 70 per cent between 1970 and 1975. Of necessity, for reasons that are well recognised by most in the Social Work profession, this rapid expansion could not continue. This makes it all the more important that we should head off four of the key points made by Mr Bamford.

First, Whitehall must stop heaping new duties on to local authorities, whether by statute or by circular. For instance, I am not convinced that the costly, time-consuming, bureaucratic procedures aimed at preventing child abuse are effective. Every single recent tragedy has involved cases already well known to the authorities. Time and money spent in caring for children known to be at risk would therefore seem to be a better use of money than compiling elaborate registers of families, many of whom must be low risk cases. Further, a little sensible preparatory work for case conferences could cut time spent on these by a half or two-thirds.

Second, we politicians must be much braver in establishing priorities. You cannot give priority to everything. I and my colleagues have in hand an intensive study to establish where the highest priorities in the social services lie; we hope to publish our views later in the year.

Third, there is a real need for a new partnership with voluntary and self-help groups. I am impressed how far the social work profession has moved in recognizing the importance of the voluntary and self-help sectors. The aim of the best social work has always been to help people to help themselves. This applies equally to groups and communities. The idea that responsibility can always be shifted off onto the State must be discarded. But partnership does not mean that volunteers are just "a cheap pair of hands". The voluntary sector and the self-help groups must be closely involved in the planning of community social services from the start.

Finally, to make this effective, I am fully persuaded that the proportion of trained social workers must be increased. A trained social worker is far better able to work in partnership with volunteers than one who is untrained. The Government admits that financing training on education grants is cheaper than secondment by local authority social work departments. Yet, so rich are Whitehall's rules, that the Royal Society for Training, Ltd., in fact achieves significantly less than if the same money were channelled through the DES. It is this sort of nonsense which makes the professional despair of the State.

Many newly elected county councils will be looking for ways of getting better value for money in the personal social services. Fewer circulars, better procedures, partnership with voluntary and self-help groups, and a better trained social work force are positive ways of achieving this.

Yours, etc.,
PATRICK JENKINS,
Shadow Social Services Secretary,
House of Commons.
May 12.

Nato and disaster relief

From the Bishop of Leicester, and others

Sir, The need for better coordination of transport and communications in disaster relief operations has now made itself so tragically and repeatedly apparent that it seems to us a neglect of social responsibility if Nato, one of the most effective operational groupings in the world, does not give high priority to considering how it can make a fraction of its resources available at the request of disaster-stricken countries.

The need is not for a tightly-knit force for advance joint planning between member countries. It is too much to hope that the British Government will not be the last to encourage Nato on these lines, since there is already considerable support in New Headquarters for such planning.

Yours etc.,
RONALD LEICESTER,
MAURICE CHANDLER,
Chairman, International Affairs Committee, Church House,
GEORGE SINCLAIR,
Chairman, Church House,
A. E. YOUNGER,
Director General, Royal United Services Institute,
House of Lords.

Newspapers in London

From the President of the Royal Academy

Sir, May I add my voice, and that of the Royal Academy, in support of Francis King and his colleagues who wrote to you on May 2 concerning the fate of the *Evening Standard* about which at present there seems such an ominous silence. The *Standard* provides the predominant voice in spreading news of all aspects of the arts in London. Its demise would be a disaster to the art world.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CASSON,
President, Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, W1.

From Mr Tony Swan

Sir, There was an unfortunate error of fact in Mr L. J. Cadbury's letter (May 10).

The latest published circulation figure of the *Evening News* is 573,420 and that of the *Evening Standard* is 424,927.

We believe that it is important that your readers should be aware of the difference in the circulation of the two newspapers.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SWAIN,
Circulation Director,
Evening News,
Carnegie House, ECA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Next Ambassador to Washington

From Mr Philip Noel-Baker

Sir, I read with surprise this morning (May 12) your headline on page 8, "Mr Jay's appointment shocks the House of Commons", and with even more surprise Mr David Wood's account of the reasons why "Frontbenchers and Backbenchers on both sides were shocked".

The gravest of the reasons is the suggestion that the Prime Minister has lapsed into "the Harold Wilson's nepotism and personal appointments". The suggestion seems to me grotesque—it is clearly true that Mr Owen's greatest difficulty in making the appointment was to overcome Mr Callaghan's resistance. Mr Callaghan has always shared the late Lord (Herbert) Morrison's contempt for, and vigorous opposition to, nepotism and all that goes with it.

I find no less strange the suggestion that Mr Peter Jay will do well financially out of the £40,000 a year which as Ambassador he will receive. Those who say it cannot know much of the formidable burden of diplomatic entertaining which Mr and Mrs Jay will have to discharge in Washington. I think it certain that they will be much less well off than they are here.

As you point out on your front page, there are far more powerful pressures for "political" appointments to the British Embassy in the USA. But there is also the precedent of the appointment, at a time of grave crisis, of Mr Philip Kerr, the Marquis of Louthian, as Ambassador to the USA.

We are at a time of crisis now—crisis perhaps not less, grave than when Hitler's menace hung heavy on the world. At such a time, Mrs Jay's relationship to the Prime Minister, or the emboluments that Mr Jay may earn are totally irrelevant. Washington will be a centre of immense importance in the search for a solution of the present crisis. The only thing that matters is finding the best man for the job, and the article about Mr Jay which you print at the top of page 8 seems to me to prove beyond all question that the Foreign Secretary has done that.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER,
16 South Essex Place, SW1.
May 12.

Defending human rights

From the Reverend Paul Oestreicher

Sir, Your own balanced commitment to human rights, as evidenced in today's editorial on Bukovsky (May 9), minimises the danger that Lord Chalfont's indiscriminate mud-slinging (May 9) will be taken too seriously. He is absolutely right to reject double standards but goes on to make quite unfounded allegations.

Who are the "distinguished south-sayers of the left" who deliver sermons about Chile and refuse to criticise communists? Certainly not the Catholic Bishop who represented the Cardinal at the Amnesty service to which Lord Chalfont alludes. No others involved in that service. The implication that the victims of terror in Cambodia are neither being worked or prayed for is simply not true.

Lord Chalfont is out of date.

Post Office liability

From Mr David Tench

Sir, The Post Office attempts in today's issue of *The Times* (May 5) to defend its unique immunity from legal liability, so vividly described by Bernard Levin in last Tuesday's issue. For the record, the statutory protection currently enjoyed by the Post Office includes the following: "... no proceedings in tort shall lie against the Post Office in respect of any loss or damage suffered by any person by reason of anything done ... in relation to anything in the post ... or fault in communication by means of a telecommunication service." No doubt lawyers could argue endlessly about how far this goes, but by any standard of fairness it goes much too far. It is all very well for the Post Office to point out that it is an offence to delay the mail, the telephone service. This is of little comfort to the consumer whose property is damaged through the negligent or even deliberate acts of Post Office workers. He has no redress under the present law. The recent *Gourley* case, which caused a constitutional crisis, demonstrated that prosecutions for deliberately delaying the post were by no means a certainty.

The main theme of Bernard Levin's piece remains unanswered. It is morally indefensible that a public corporation should remain immune from any form of liability in a case where negligence can be proved, or is even admitted. That is the main issue. The Post Office

Planning paths for cyclists

From Mr L. Warner

Sir, The essential point that Mr John Hunter seems completely to have overlooked in his letter (May 10) about planning for bicycles is that the appalling conditions with which cyclists have so frequently to contend on the roads today—and which give rise to the demand for the use of facilities such as bus lanes—have been brought about entirely by the presence of motor vehicles.

In itself, the pedal cycle is not a dangerous vehicle: it causes little or no offence by way of noise or atmospheric pollution, and certainly cannot be said to threaten the lives and limbs of others on the scale that motor vehicles can and do.

Yet Mr Hunter complains of what he terms the "privileges" enjoyed by cyclists, ignoring the fact that—even allowing for any appropriateness in the comparison—he endorses plans to make with motorists—such "privileges" fade into insignificance alongside what has been done in our towns and countryside to try to satisfy the demands of ever-increasing volumes of motor traffic. And it is little short of ridiculous for him to generalize about cyclists who "appear to" ignore traffic signs and show no road sense.

There are good and bad among all classes of the road-using community: one might just as easily generalize about motorists who ignore traffic signs (and exceed limits)—with precisely the same serious results.

Yours faithfully,
L. WARNER,
National Secretary, Cyclists' Touring Club,
Corrall House,
69 Meadow,
Graysland, Surrey.
May 11.

From Mr George Hill

Sir, Since the error seems to be getting a hold, and in spite of the likelihood that the new GLC will soon make the question academic, I London, may I insist that cyclists have every right to ride in most bus lanes? Now local authorities have exactly the same rules, but in general, we are only excluded from those lanes (less than one-third) that run against the main stream of traffic, like the one in Piccadilly. Lanes of this kind are still novel and confusing to some, so I do not think that the exclusion is unreasonable. They are usually short enough to walk along, or else, as in Piccadilly, have another route (Jermyn Street) only a few yards away.

But, legal or not, it would be foolish to ride a bicycle outside an ordinary bus lane with herds of cars and lorries elbowing by on either side, the police yawning at the sight, and nowhere safe to set down one's foot. At least I thought those were cars and lorries on the inside lane. But now I have seen Mr Hunter (May 10) so scandalized by the idea that some cyclists ignore traffic signs, I realize that they must have been buses after all.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HILL,
13 Leverton Street,
London, NW5.
May 10.

Young travellers

From Mr P. A. Cobbett

Sir, British Rail allows university students up to 30 years of age to travel at half fare but requires schoolchildren 14 years old to pay full fare. To deal fully with that position would require the competence of Bernard Levin. May I simply suggest that children of compulsory school age should be treated as children in the railway fare structure?

Yours faithfully,
P. A. COBBETT,
6 The Drive,
Gosforth,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
May 4.

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From Mr L. Warner

Sir, The essential point that Mr John Hunter seems completely to have overlooked in his letter (May 10) about planning for bicycles is that the appalling conditions with which cyclists have so frequently to contend on the roads today—and which give rise to the demand for the use of facilities such as bus lanes—have been brought about entirely by the presence of motor vehicles.

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Yours faithfully,
L. WARNER,
National Secretary, Cyclists' Touring Club,
Corrall House,
69 Meadow,
Graysland, Surrey.
May 11.

From Mr R. J. R. Turner

Sir, The astonishing letter from Mr Leeming (May 11) shows the very wide gap between the planners—building "very expensive concrete cycle tracks on both sides of the road"—and the public which apparently did not want them.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER TANNER,
Furness,
Greenfield,
N. Oldham,
Lancashire.
May 11.

60,000th issue

From Professor N. Kurt, FRS

Sir, Your excerpts from 60,000 issues of *The Times* (May 11) makes fascinating reading, especially since it brings home to us our present reliance on receiving news often within minutes of the occurrence of an important event. Your paragraph about President Lincoln's assassination reminded me of my dismay when while browsing in the 1865 Minutes of The Hebdomadal Council of The University of Oxford, I noticed that it had taken council nearly three weeks to decide to send a letter of condolences to the American Minister in London. It took me some time to realize that the transatlantic telegraph cable was not laid till 1866 and that council, in fact, acted with commendable speed.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURT,
Department of Engineering Science,
University of Oxford,
Parks Road,
Oxford.
May 11.

From Mrs B. Mahon

Sir, Congratulations and best wishes for your 60,000th number from one whose family has read *The Times* since the first issue.

Yours sincerely,
B. MAHON,
1 Skene Hill, SW18.
May 10.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 12: His Excellency Mosteafa Moustafa Jaber and Madame Jaber were received in audience by the Queen in the morning and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Court of St James's.

Mr D. K. Middleton was received in audience by Her Majesty upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

Mrs Middleton had the honour of being received by the Queen.

His Excellency Dr Hans Bellmuth Rute was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented the Letters of Recall of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to the Queen: Herr Hans-Heinrich Noebel (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Georg Klusmann (Minister), Dr Georg Weyger (Minister Counsellor), Frau Dr Brigitte Lohmeyer (Counsellor), Dr Christoph Memmler (Counsellor), Brigadier General Werner Gail (Deputy Attaché), Herr Reinhard Betzwege (Second Secretary) and Herr Ernst August Koblodt (Attaché).

Frau Rute had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by the Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Hon Gordon Freeth was received in audience by Her Majesty upon his appointment as High Commissioner for Australia in London.

Mrs Freeth had the honour of being received by the Queen.

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Mrs Freeth had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Mr R. A. Farquharson was received in audience by the Queen upon his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Belgrade.

Mrs Farquharson had the honour of being received by the Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon held the Foundation Stone of the Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre at St John of God Hospital, Scotland.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. The Lady Jean Rankin and Major John Griffin were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 12: The Duke of Gloucester opened the Inner London Education Authority Silver Jubilee Art Exhibition at County Hall, London, this morning. His Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Chairman of the Authority, Mrs Anna L. Graves.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
May 12: The Duke of Kent this morning attended the British Overseas Trade Board Export Conference in Liverpool and subsequently visited the factory of E. H. Robertson (UK) Limited at Ellesmere Port.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by the Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, this morning visited exhibition of the University of Leeds. Mrs Peter Wilmet-Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 12: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, this afternoon opened Folly Court, the new Training Centre at Wokingham, Berkshire.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Anne will not open the "London Experience" in Piccadilly Circus on Wednesday, as announced.

The chairman of the Rose Ball committee would like to thank all those who supported Alexandra Rose Day. All tickets for the Rose Ball at Grosvenor House on May 19 have been sold.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. J. Proud and Miss P. J. Brain
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Proud, of Colchester, Essex, and Janice, second daughter of Lord and Lady Brain, of Street, Somerset.

Mr R. Atkinson and Miss M. H. Walker
The engagement is announced between Robert Atkinson, of 14 Ivy Park Court, Sheffield S10 3LA; and Hazel Walker, of Dene Grange, Lindisfarne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The marriage will take place in Sheffield Cathedral on Saturday, July 30, 1977.

Mr A. B. Campbell and Miss F. J. Owen
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Campbell, of 10, St. George's Road, Epsom, Surrey, and Felicity Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Owen, of Pine Gardens, Epsom, Surrey.

Mr W. P. Durracher and Miss E. M. Allhusen
The engagement is announced between William Patrick, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Durracher, of White Friars, Old Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. C. Allhusen, of Bradenham Hall, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Commander R. E. D. House, RN and Miss J. L. Body
The engagement is announced between Robin Edward Douglas, son of Commander J. F. House, OBE, DSC, RN, of Porto Ercole, Italy, and the late Mrs House, and Janet Louise, eldest daughter of Brigadier and Mrs P. R. Body, of Chapel Cottage, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Mr S. R. Mostyn-Williams and Miss P. F. Hilton
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Dr and Mrs J. P. Mostyn-Williams, of Jindabyne, Wimbome, Dorset, and Felicity, daughter of Mr R. E. Hilton, of Corvallis, Broadstone, Dorset, and the late Mrs E. L. Hilton.

Mr M. J. F. Pickering and Miss W. G. Darling
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Pickering, of Muscat, Oman, and Peetie, daughter of Major and Mrs W. G. Darling, of Warwick, Warwickshire.

Mr V. J. W. Scott and Miss S. E. Adams
The engagement is announced between Vivian, elder son of Mrs V. J. W. Scott, of 10, Upper Broughton, Leicestershire, and Shirley, younger daughter of the late Dr and Mrs F. V. Adams, of Valey.

Dr C. A. N. Sears and Miss J. L. Martin
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Dr and Mrs H. T. N. Sears, of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, and Judith, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs L. V. Martin, of Shurdington, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. P. W. Barnard and Miss A. Melkoff
The marriage took place in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Major J. P. W. Barnard, of the Royal Scots, and Miss A. Melkoff, of the Royal Scots, at the Rev Neville Thomas officiating.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr Talbot Haskins, was attended by Captain G. R. Haskins, of the Royal Scots, and Lord, Lord Miller Thomas and Kate-Elizabeth Warner. Mr Rodney Moore was best man.

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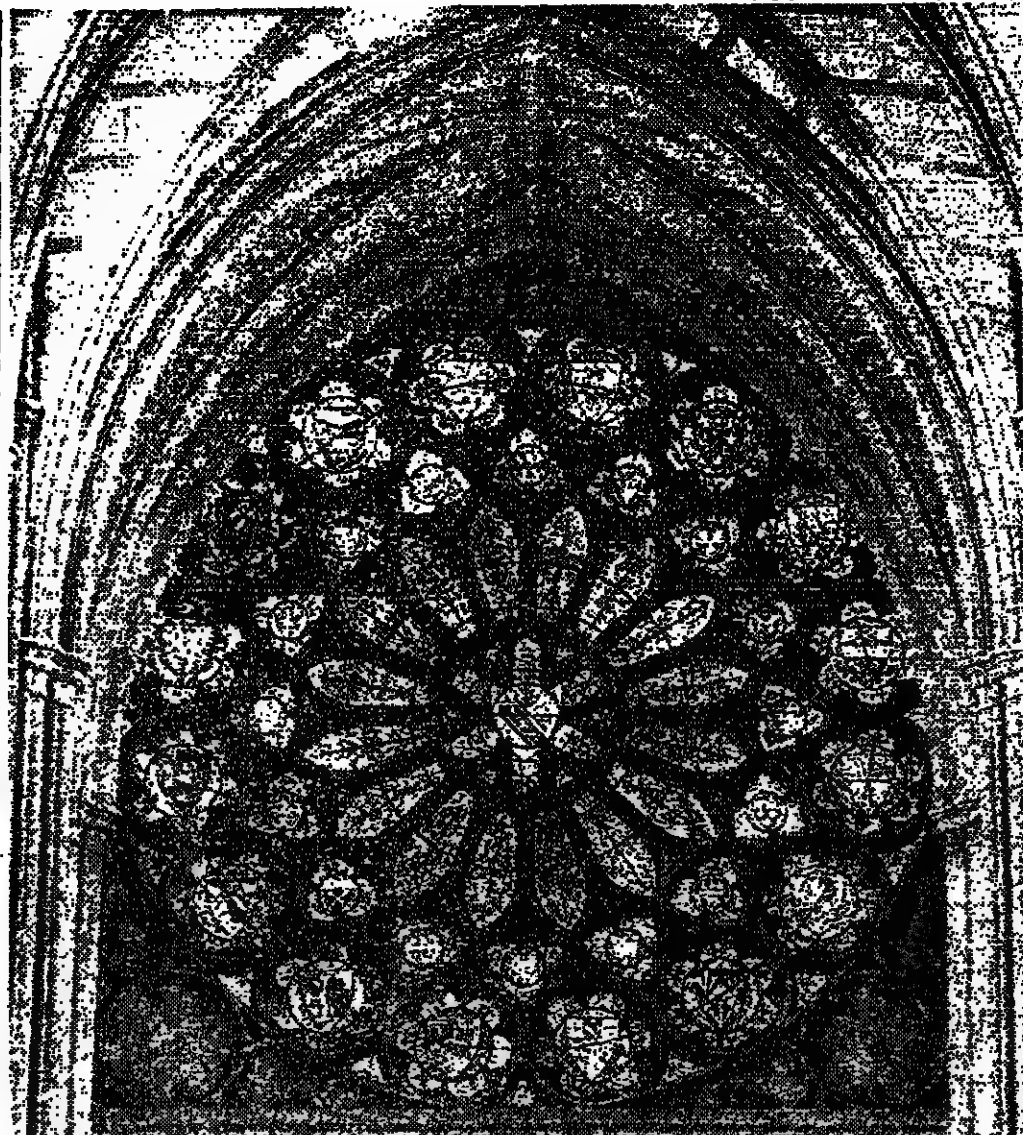
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The great rose window at Lancing College chapel, Sussex, now completed, measures 36ft in diameter and is described as the biggest built in Europe since the Reformation.

Guarneri violin of 1738 is sold for £105,000

By Geraldine Norman

Sale Room Correspondent

The entire Guarneri family of

Cronaca, violin makers of the

late seventeenth and early

eighteenth centuries, were represented

at Spedding's yesterday.

Joseph del Gesù, the last but

generally considered the greatest

of the line, was represented by a

fine instrument at £105,000

(estimate £70,000 plus).

His work is considered to have

been improved throughout his

life and his instrument dated

from 1738, six years before his

death in 1744. It is a fine

playing instrument, difficultly a

collector's piece.

His father, Joseph Silus

Andreas, was represented by an

instrument of 1703 at £22,000

(estimate £20,000), but a second

of his violins, dated 1711, was

unsold at £19,000. A well pre-

served example of the work of del

Jesus' brother, Peter of Venice,

dated from 1726, made £21,000

(estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

Peter of Mantua, del Gesù's

uncle, was the only member of

the family represented by a less

worthy instrument; the violin

dated from 1623 but is full of

workmanship and made £4,400

(estimate £2,000 to £4,000).

Finally, the father of the line,

Andrea, grandfather of del Gesù,

whose instruments are generally

less highly considered, was represented

by a violin of 1680 at £14,000

(estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

The sale of the violins was

among the curiosities of the

sale were bagpipes, but for once,

not of Scottish origin. A set of

Northumbrian small pipes had

been sent for sale by Mr Jack

Armstrong, until recently piper to

the Duke of Northumberland.

They were sold for £1,600 (estimate

£1,000 to £1,500). An Italian

campanella, or Abruzzese style

bagpipe with a shepherd's bag

went for £350. The sale totalled

£354,250, with 9 per cent unsold.

In New York on Wednesday

night, Sotheby's auction began

the sale of impressions and

modern art. The sale followed a

now familiar pattern, with the

first hour generally doing a

little below estimate and 25 per

cent failing to sell. The auction

totalled £3,975,250.

Round the middle-period land-

scape, Mr Mober were among the

few pictures that fetched prices

above estimate. His colourful

"Jeune fille dans le jardin" of

1868 made £210,000 (estimate

\$200,000 to \$250,000) or £180,232.

"Bords de la Seine à Joinville"

tempo clair, a river scene with

figures of 1884, fetched £180,000

(estimate £150,000 to £200,000).

Christie's South Kensington yester-

day added another £250 to the

total for a nineteenth-century

painting by John Ruskin, which

headed bids was sold for £2,750

(estimate £1,800 to £2,000). The

sale of dolls and toys made

£1,577, with 18 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's Belgrave a garden

of three families rose bakers

and covers and two tall bankers,

one of them Chinese, sold for

£1,500 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000).

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Gold Dagger award for crime writer

By Our Arts Reporter

Awards for the best crime novels

of 1976 were presented in London

Hectic dealing

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

A black and white photograph of a bottle of J. & W. Seton Scotch Whisky. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label featuring the brand name. It is positioned on a shelf, with a curved metal railing visible in the background.

مركز امن النجف

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Callaghan pledge of go-ahead on Drax B 'with minimum delay'

Maurice Corrin
Financial Editor

Mr Callaghan, has ordered an inquiry into the proposed Drax B power station, despite the fact that the Government has already decided to build a second unit at Drax, which would be the first of a new generation of power stations.

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Panel may look at regional variations in petrol price

Geoffrey Browning, Secretary of the Prices and Consumer Protection Commission, is considering a reference to the Prices Commission on regional variations in petrol prices.

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UNION MINIERE

Registered Office: Rue de la Chapellerie, 1-1000 Brussels.
Trade Register No. 15377 Brussels - VAT No. 40293129.

Replacement of Company Quota Tenths

From the 6th June and after payment of Coupon No. 40, last coupon issued to the Company Quota Tenths, Type 1977, the body of these quotas will be replaced, with a new sequence in numbering and without limitation of duration, by new Company Quota Tenths, Type 1977, Coupons 70 attached, at the rate of one whole Company Quota for ten tenths.

Shareholders will be enabled, for one single period from 6th June 1977 to the 31st December 1977, inclusive, to change the bodies of the Type 1955 Company Quota Tenths against whole Company Quotas, Type 1958, Coupons 30 attached, at the rate of one whole Company Quota for ten tenths.

Shareholders whose shares are held without security and who wish to avail themselves of this option, must advise the depository body thereof.

Share exchanges will take place without a charge, at the following banks:

Belgium: La Société Générale de Banque, rue Montagne 10, Parc 3, Bruxelles, as well as its other various branches and offices.

La Belgique: La Banque Générale du Luxembourg, rue Aldringen 14, Luxembourg.

France: La Banque Belge (France), 12 rue Volney, 75002 Paris. La Société Générale, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris.

The Netherlands: L'Amsterdamsche Bank, Herengracht 595, 1001 Amsterdam.

Shareholders with registered shares

Shareholders registered for their Tenths of Company Quotas should be advised individually of the provisions to be adopted, in view of the replacement of the registration certificate in the Register of Registered Shares.

The Board of Directors

IMF's revaluation hint to Bonn and Tokyo hits dollar Progress on solving oil wealth problems

From Frank Vogl

Washington, May 12. The seemingly vast balance of payments surplus of the key oil-producing nations "are by no means an insuperable problem for the world economy", according to Dr Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

In a speech delivered in Holland, he said it was vital that the surplus of these countries be directed to the proper channels, with their placement in longer-term investments and their distribution according to the ability of receiving countries to use such resources in productive capital formation.

He was confident that the oil-producing countries were making important progress on this.

New IMF calculations show how that total medium- and long-term investments by surplus oil-producing countries have risen from about 32 per cent of the 1974 cash surplus of about \$67,000m, to 65 per cent of the 1975 surplus of \$35,000m, and to about 73 per cent of the 1976 estimated surplus of \$44,000m.

Dr Witteveen does not deny that the dramatic shift in international payments patterns had added to international economic problems in a major way.

The latest IMF forecasts showed that inflation in 1977 in industrial countries would not be much below the 7 per cent level of 1976, he said. Real gross national product growth in these countries was now expected to be 4.5 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent last year.

World trade growth this year was expected to be below the 1976 expansion rate of 7 to 8 per cent. But he stressed that on the general economic outlook, just as on the prospects for improved international payments adjustment, there were good grounds for optimism.

Dr Witteveen pointed out that by the second half of 1977 the gap growth rate in the industrial countries as a group was expected to rise to an annual rate of 5.5 per cent, while there was modest evidence of progress on the inflation front.

There was also increasing evidence to suggest a stronger movement towards a sustained economic recovery. He stressed that "the fight against inflation must be a continuing one, and policies which tend to worsen inflationary expectations risk upsetting the still fragile renewal of private business confidence on which stable economic growth ultimately depends".

Dr Witteveen's comments on the management of the surpluses of the oil-producing countries are based on IMF calculations showing that these surpluses, when adjusted for 1977 price and output levels, are only moderately larger than the current account surpluses of the industrial countries during the 1967-72 period.

His confidence is also based on his belief that the surplus oil-producing countries will continue with "greater portfolio diversification in favour of a longer average maturity of bank deposits, increased shares of longer-term government securities and corporate equities and bonds, as well as higher disbursements of aid flows to less developed countries".

IMF figures show clearly that it is the industrial countries and the wealthier developing countries that have had to bear the brunt of the sharp rise in oil prices in terms of the balance of payments.

The lessons of the recent past, said Dr Witteveen, show that countries such as Britain, Italy and France must ensure more than ever that their competitive position is adequate to enable them to take full advantage of increases in world trade.

Countries must recognize that recent experience had demonstrated that exchange rate depreciation must be accompanied by measures

designed to restore price stability if improvement in balance-of-payments performance is to be achieved.

He warned countries with surpluses, such as Germany and Japan, to avoid pushing domestic demand expansion to the point where renewed inflation could result. He suggested that these countries, in addition to ensuring adequate domestic growth rates, should permit increases in their exchange rates and further ensure better payments equilibrium through increased flows of long-term capital and development aid.

He strongly favoured strengthening the Fund's resources, and stressed that such action would not only ensure adequate financing for many deficit countries, but "would provide confidence to other lenders during the necessarily-protracted period when balance-of-payments adjustment is taking place".

LONDON: The dollar fell sharply against the Deutsche mark and the yen in hectic trading late today on the European foreign exchange market.

The flurry of activity was prompted by Dr Witteveen's remarks indicating that the Japanese and German currencies should be effectively revalued.

The dollar, which had been around its overnight rate of 2.3717 Deutsche marks, fell to 2.3650 in late trading.

Dr Johannes Witteveen: confident of progress



Dr Johannes Witteveen: confident of progress

Surge in equities goes on

London's stock market had its best day for almost five months yesterday, as the institutions and public alike rejoined the buying spree.

In scenes reminiscent of the early part of 1975, when the market was recovering from its nadir, investors scrambled to get into the equity market and by the close the FT index stood 470.2, up from 460.15 a week under, its best of the day but still at its highest level since June 12, 1975.

As a measure of the strength of the recent demand, the index has now gained more than 30 points since it broke through the previous high for the year just seven trading sessions ago.

According to Datastream, yesterday's rise of 11.14 points in value was the biggest of the year so far and makes the market value £25.15 billion.

The 30-share index, which now includes BP in place of Cavenham, has topped £15,000 for the first time and now accounts for 23.5 per cent of the market.

The initial impetus for investors came from the absence of a rights issue from Shell and the belief that, after all, the huge government sale of BP shares will not come this week.

The mood was sustained by widespread talk that today's trade figures are likely to be in surplus even without invisible earnings, some optimism was talking of a record figure of £500m, and news that North Sea production is still further ahead of schedule.

This led to reports of aggressive continental buying and the BP, Petroleum Fund, talked to its investors to take over Standard Trust, was also said to be heavily into equities.

The trend is indisputably away from the gilt-edged market, but it also fits with a good demand, especially for medium and long dated maturities.

Money market indications of an unchanged minimum lending rate clipped most prices back from their best levels, but, by the close most "medium" and "long" were still up to half a point ahead.

Blame for Crédit Suisse loss laid at management's door

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, May 12. The Swiss federal banking commission said today that the general management of Crédit Suisse, Zurich, must take the blame for not controlling properly the directives to its Chiasso branch, which has lost at least 250m Swiss francs (£50m) and possibly considerably more.

In addition, Mr Bernhard Müller, the director, told a Bernese news conference that management's warnings to the books maintained at Chiasso had not been sufficiently forceful, although from 1969 onwards it had been concerned with the branch and with the Swiss Finance Assets, the Vaduz, Liechtenstein, holding company involved in the investment losses.

He indicated that, as a result of an inquiry some years ago, management was aware that Chiasso had been providing bank services for investors that should have been subject to the Swiss with-holding tax—35 per cent.

After the inquiry, management had ordered the branch to stop such transactions and to submit to the legal department in Zurich any proposed transaction from the Chiasso lawyers, Maspoli and Nosedo, who were in contact with Mr Ernst Kuhnle, the Chiasso manager.

Mr Müller said that although Mr Kuhnle had given a

written assurance that he would comply with directives, the management had sent further instructions in 1970 when complaints from competitors indicated that Chiasso was continuing the practice. But the branch had not complied and had continued to provide guarantees that were not booked.

The total of such guarantees not reported to the Zurich headquarters had reached one billion Swiss francs (£233.6m). Texas was managed by Mr Kuhnle, with some of the books maintained at Chiasso. It should have been under federal banking law and authorised by the commission and subject to its control. The branch managers had in effect been running an unofficial parallel banking operation, he added.

The commission—official watchdog of Swiss banking—says in its annual report that while no basic changes are called for in the surveillance system the machinery needs to be strengthened.

Mr Müller said the Chiasso affair showed that the Credit Suisse internal controls were weak. It was inadmissible that operations involving such large sums should have continued for such a period outside the control of headquarters.

He revealed that when the commission had become aware of the extent of the Chiasso affair it had called a meeting in Bern of heads of auditing firms to ascertain what additional details they could provide.

The control body had not only to verify the accounts and the annual balance, he added, but also see how an organisation was functioning and should make sure that management was above reproach.

Peter Norman writes from Bonn

Herr Oswald Aepli, chairman of Credit Suisse, has renounced his candidature for the board of Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss chemical group.

Announcing this in Basle today, Ciba-Geigy said, Herr Aepli had asked the company to withdraw his nomination for the time being. In view of the extent of work which exists at the Chiasso branch of Credit Suisse have placed upon him.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Ciba-Geigy was due to vote on Herr Aepli's nomination next Tuesday. He has been cleared by the Credit Suisse board of any involvement in the Chiasso losses, and was due to take the place of Herr Felix Schultze on the Ciba-Geigy board. Herr Schultze was chairman of the Credit Suisse board until March this year and earlier this week resigned from the position of honorary chairman of the bank because of the Chiasso affair.

It is understood that Herr Aepli has also deferred plans to stand for election to the boards of other Swiss companies.

in the first quarter dipped 5.5 per cent compared with the same period of 1976.

Overall steel stocks held by consumers and merchants are estimated to have fallen by 5 per cent in the first quarter to an equivalent of 16 weeks' supply—the lowest level since the energy crisis of late 1973, when 12-14 weeks' supply was considered normal.

Steelmakers believe that the current destocking has continued in recent months, giving cause for hope that real consumption of steel may be on the upturn.

According to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Industry, steel consumption in the first quarter, seasonally adjusted, was just under four million tonnes, and has been stable for the past year.

Bank extends 'corset' controls for 6 months

By John Whitmore

The Bank of England has decided to continue for a further six months the "corset" controls over the banking system the "corset" being the way in which the Bank deters excessive growth in certain types of banking deposits that constitute important elements in the money supply.

The Bank's decision to extend the controls, on the same basis as they have been operating since last autumn, comes as no great surprise.

Although there have been suggestions that the "corset" could be dropped in view of the sharp decline in money supply in the early months of this year, the authorities appear to take the view that the retention of formal controls, while they may not be needed for the

moment, is important for an economy that has still to show that it can comply with the strict monetary ceilings imposed on it for the next couple of years.

The basis for the continuation of the controls, officially known as the supplementary special deposit scheme, will be that the present ceiling on the growth in a bank's interest-bearing eligible liabilities essentially its interest-bearing sterling deposits will be allowed to grow by one half per cent per month over the rest of this year.

The base ceiling for calculating the permitted growth remains the average level of a bank's IBELs in the banking months of last August, September and October.

Financial Editor, page 23

Port Talbot strike blow to UK steel output

By Edward Townsend

The dispute at the British Steel Corporation's Port Talbot works in Wales last month had a major impact on the country's steel output figures for April. At a weekly average of 377,600 tonnes a week, they were the lowest since December and 18 per cent down on a year earlier.

Continued poor demand for a wide variety of steel products, particularly from the shipbuilding and engineering industries whose consumption of steel plates and billets-derived products has fallen badly, again affected output in the Northern, Yorkshire and Humberside regions.

The figures, jointly issued today by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, show that United Kingdom steel output

in the first quarter dipped 5.5 per cent compared with the same period of 1976.

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Burton writes off £4.7m and will shut 57 shops

By Christopher Wilkins

Closure and reorganisation costs aimed at restoring Burton Group's "measurably" to profitability are now calculated at £4.7m.

Burton has written this amount off in its first half 1977 profits, as a result of which the group yesterday reported a pre-tax loss of £4.56m. After an extraordinary loss of £325,000, arising from the repayment of Swiss bank loans, the net loss was £4.9m.

The "programme of action" announced by Burton contains four main points. The most important, involving the already announced closure of two manufacturing plants in Leeds and Warrington, is estimated to cost £2.3m including redundancy payments. Overall, the group is aiming to shed 1,400 workers.

Burton is also planning a big stock reduction programme which has involved the creation of a film exceptional stock reserve. Big summer sales are scheduled to cut stocks.

At the same time Burton is embarking on a general cost reduction programme which requires reorganisation provisions of a further £1m.

Finally, Burton is to close 57 shops, which it describes as uneconomic. This will result in redundancy payments and provisions of £400,000. Burton said yesterday that the programme was being "developed in discussion with unions and employees by a strengthened management team".

During the first half Burton made an operating profit of £1.9m on sales of £77.8m, largely because of a strong performance by Top Shop and a turnaround to profit by Peter Robinson and Ryman, but the group also had to face interest payments of £2.4m. Last year Burton made a pre-tax profit of £1m in the first half.

Despite the loss this year the board said it had confidence in the medium-term recovery of the group and had decided to pay a "nominal" interim dividend of 0.6p a share.

Ronald Kershaw writes: Redundancy notices affecting the 1,400 factory workers are to be withheld until May 23. This decision will word by union officials yesterday after a meeting with the company's top executives.

£15m sale of Arab stake in Costain

By Our Financial Staff

Arab-owned and multi-traded stake of 20 per cent in Richard Costain, the civil engineering and building group, has been placed with a number of institutions. The stake is worth £15m.

Morgan Grenfell merchant bank announced yesterday that it had arranged the placing of the 7.63 million shares previously owned by Mr Al-Fayed and the investors he represents at 197p per share. Brokers to be placing were Hoare, Govett.

Timed to take place 48 hours after Costain unveiled a 54 per cent rise in 1976 profits, the placing "went very smoothly" and within the hour some 75 buyers had been found.

The deal represents an effective profit of over £4m for Mr Al-Fayed and his associates and brings to an end a long series of changes in the ownership of the 20 per cent stake.

Mr Al-Fayed, who 48 to remain on the Costain board, has a nominal 1,700 share holding, acquired the stake from Slater, Walker Securities—Mr Jim Slater had a seat on the board until 1974—in turn had purchased the holding from Hanson Trust.

In March 1975 Mr Al-Fayed sold the holding to Lorch in a mostly paper deal worth around £7.5m. He joined the Lorch and Costain boards and bought the non-beneficial stake back in February last year for £1m in cash.

Mr Al-Fayed has been connected with Costain for more than ten years and Mr J. R. Wells, Finance Director, explained yesterday that he "will continue to be associated with us in the Middle East".

Mr Wells stated that the group had always had an arrangement that Mr Al-Fayed would consult the board before any shares sale.

He also made it clear that the placing comes as a relief to Costain. The group has fewer fears of an unwanted bid "now that the 20 per cent foothold is no longer being kicked around".

It means, he added, "that there is no longer a significant holding in the group and that a bid must stand on its own merits and cannot be launched from a 20 per cent base".

Costain shares climbed 4p yesterday to 206p.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 189.74 + 4.46
The FT index: 470.2 + 13.6

Rises

Amal Power	13p to 104p
ASB Port Cement	6p to 198p
Beecham	18p to 49p
Berry Wiggins	4p to 44p
Boots	5p to 174p
Brilliant FMS	12p to 94p
Donlop	7p to 119p
GKN	12p to 352p
Glaxo	17p to 515p
Hawker Siddeley	12p to 68p
Imperial Ind	17p to 40p
Lipton L	12p to 58p

Falls

Bright J	4p to 291p
Deacons	5p to 174p

Equities had their best day for five months. Gilt-edged securities were in demand. Dollar premium 120.25 per cent (effective rate 46.172 per cent). Sterling fell 7p to \$1.7191. The "effective devaluation" rate was 51.8 per cent.

Gold fell \$1.25 an ounce to \$146.625.

SIBOR was 1.16033 on Wednesday while SIBOR was 0.57472.

Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1676.3 (previous 1680.1). Reports, pages 24, 25 and 26.

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia S	1.51	1.56
Austria Sch	30.25	28.25
Belgium Fr	64.84	64.84
Canada S	6.84	6.84
Denmark Kr	10.62	10.22
Finland Mk	7.25	7.00
France Fr	8.76	8.44
Germany Dm	4.25	4.25
Greece Dr	64.25	61.25
Hongkong S	8.35	7.90
Italy Lr	1545.00	1490.00
Japan Yn	502.00	480.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.30
Norway Kr	9.35	9.00
Portugal Esc	67.75	64.00
S Africa Rd	2.04	1.90
Spain Pes	121.75	115.50
Sweden Kr	7.77	7.42
Switzerland Fr	4.52	4.30
US \$	1.76	1.71
Yugoslavia Dnr	33.75	31.00

On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table	26	Crane Fruehauf	22	Transvaal Consolidated	24
Annual Statements:		Royal Dutch Petroleum	26	Appointments vacant	27
Brown Boveri	24	Shell	26	Business appointments	24
Burnish Oil	25	Interim Statement:	21	Wall Street	25
		Lloyds & Scottish	21		

Lloyds and Scottish Group Interim Results

	Six Months Ended 31/3/77	Year ended 31/3/76	Year ended 30/9/76
	Unaudited		
Profit before Taxation	£'000	£'000	£'000
Taxation	7,628	6,618	14,483
	4,091	3,489	7,617
Profit after Taxation	3,537	3,129	6,866
Minorities	144	125	220
Profits attributable to Lloyds and Scottish Limited	3,393	3,004	6,646
Earnings per 20p share	3.34p	2.95p	6.55p
Dividends per 20p share	1.53p	1.40p	3.5337p

Comments on Results

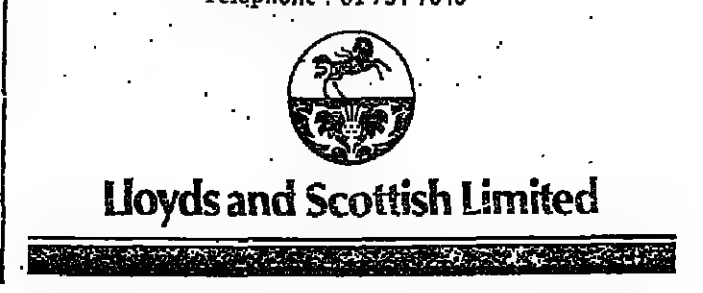
Demand for instalment credit and leasing finance was at a higher level than during the previous six months. The benefit of this higher volume was largely offset by the steep rise in interest rates. The recent sharp reduction will, however, in due course be reflected in improved margins on existing fixed rate business. The fluctuations in interest rates have, of course, little effect on that part of our lending which is tied to variable base rates.

Our industrial and commercial activities have experienced increased volume and profitability and will also benefit from the fall in the cost of money.

An interim dividend has been declared of 1.54p per share payable on 2nd August 1977 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 2nd July 1977.

G. DUNCAN, Chairman.

Lloyds and Scottish Limited,
Vigo House,
115 Regent Street,
London, W1A 3DD.
Telephone: 01-734 7040



Tanners to pursue legal battle with NEB

By Derek Harris

Sixteen leading tanners who last month failed to get a court injunction to stop the National Enterprise Board from completing a £3m support deal for the tanning interests of Barrow Highbury Group (BHG), announced yesterday that legal action was to be continued against the NEB.

The tanners group had already begun legal action against the NEB, alleging a breach of its statutory duties, before an interim injunction to restrain the NEB from completing the deal.

There has been speculation since the injunction failed that the tanners group might give up its original legal action. One new factor has been that Mr Justice Talbot, when he heard the injunction application in chambers, gave leave for BHG to be joined to the action. So was British Tanners' Products, the new company in which the NEB has bought half the equity.

Talks among the members of the tanners group, whose chairman is Mr Fred Lang, vice-chairman of Scottish Tanning Industries have continued over the past 10 days.

Yesterday the group reiterated its view that some of the terms of the joint NEB-BHG venture were "uncommercial and preferential".

The statement added: "These terms could lead to unfair trading, undermining the rest of the tanning industry, and therefore cannot go unchallenged."

Opec hint of single oil price structure

From Andrew Goodrick-Clarke, Qatar, May 12

Shaikh Abdul Aziz, the Opec chairman, said here today it would be preferable to revert to a single price structure for oil.

He was thus holding out the prospect of another surprise decision on oil prices when the ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meet in Stockholm in July.

Detailed consultations and soundings are being taken among the oil-producing countries in preparation for the Stockholm meeting. Most significantly, Shaikh Abdul Aziz stressed the importance of the recent visit to the Gulf area

by President Carlos Perez of Venezuela.

Without revealing details, the shaikh spoke tantalizingly of the "surprise" decision which he believes will emerge from the July meeting.

Given his apparent preference for a single-price structure to supersede the present two-tier arrangement, he indicated that the surprise element might well lie in the length of time which the producers will stipulate that any new agreement should last.

This could be an integral part of the deal to be announced, he said. "Certainly there is a need for the position to be clarified."

He seemed confident that a compromise would be reached, and in a comment reflecting his chairmanship of Opec, added that while a single price structure was to be preferred, "there was nothing wrong with a two-tier system".

Its introduction had been used by some, he suggested, as a way of predicting the imminent collapse of Opec, yet it was really no different in concept to the existing multi-price system operated by the oil companies in Europe and America.

On another important topic, Shaikh Abdul Aziz said plans were now advanced for unifying Gulf currencies, though Saudi Arabia would not participate.

The five currencies involved in this unification, which should take place by next March, are the Qatar riyal, the Bahraini dinar, the Qatar dinar, the Emirati dirham and the Omani rial.

This is seen as a preliminary step towards establishment of a Gulf market with similar trading links to those of the European Community. Final details for the unification, which will result in the creation either of a Gulf rial or Gulf dirham, are being worked out by monetary agencies of the countries.

Qatar is entering the Euro-currency market, where it is presently negotiating a \$500m (£300m) loan.

2pc increase in applications for patents last year

By Kenneth Owen

A slight increase during 1976 in the number of patent applications, and a slight decrease in the number of complete specifications filed, are disclosed in the annual report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, which was published yesterday.

Applications rose by 2.2 per cent to 54,561, while specifications filed decreased by 1.8 per cent to 40,806. The backlog of patent specifications awaiting examination fell by about 4,000.

It was a "fairly quiet year" in respect of major new departures, the report says. Protein chemistry provided one rapidly developing area of interest.

"Patents, Designs and Trade Marks 1976" (94th report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. HMSO £1.1)

Japanese claim real cut of 12-15pc in ship charges

From Peter Hill, Oslo, May 12

Japan's shipbuilders claimed today that the gap between their price levels and those of European yards have narrowed considerably in the past two months. Earlier this year Japanese government agencies ordered yards to raise ship export prices by 5 per cent in response to growing European opposition to alleged Japanese price-cutting.

Officials of the Japan ship exporters' association noted at a press conference here today, however, that the 5 per cent rise coupled with the effective revaluation of the yen had in fact led to a real increase in ship export prices of between 12 and 15 per cent.

As part of the same anti-recession package proffered to Europe, the Japanese government is refusing export licences to ships destined for

certain European countries whose domestic industries are severely hit by the world recession. In the first four months of this year Japanese yards obtained contracts for 92 ships totalling 1,523,000 gross tons.

Mr Masashi Isano, president of the association, said Japan believed it was its duty to build high quality ships at reasonable prices whenever there was demand from owners.

On the question of increased government subsidies in Europe, he emphasized that these should be regarded only as temporary.

Meanwhile, executives of British Shipbuilders arrived back here today after talks in London with a group of powerful Hong Kong shipowners. There is optimism that discussions which are expected to continue in the next few months will lead to orders being placed with United Kingdom yards.

Shippers plan ferry services at £5m Ulster dock

As concerted moves between

British Rail, Townsend Thoresen, the harbour management and the security forces, succeeded in reopening Ulster's strike-bound seaport at Larne yesterday, it was revealed that two shipping companies—presently unnamed—are negotiating to establish roll-on-roll-off ferry services from the new £5m harbour at Warrenpoint, Co Down.

Mr Albert McCaffin, acting general manager of the Warrenpoint Harbour Authority, which has been unaffected by the Loyalist disruption of the past 10 days, said that the two companies had recently resumed negotiations.

Improvements at Belfast harbour are included in the latest round of EEC regional development fund grants to Northern Ireland, totalling nearly £3m.

Shopfloor advice 'can aid exports' £1m steel mill opening

By R. W. Shakespeare

A strong plea for the full involvement of shopfloor representatives in planning and executing a major new export effort by British industry was made by Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, yesterday.

Mr Jones, who was speaking at a conference in Liverpool organized by the British Overseas Trade Board, of which he is a member, said North Sea oil was not a long-term solution to Britain's balance of payments deficit. It would provide only a breathing space and the time must be used to overcome more basic weaknesses.

The real problem could be summed up in Britain's failure to export sufficient goods to pay its way.

"This is not a job for one section of society alone but for all of us, acting in unison", he said.

"Trade unionists can play a major part in any export drive if they are given the opportunity to be fully involved in the process."

"No one knows better than the workers concerned how to solve the day-to-day difficulties that can mean success or failure for an export drive. The shop stewards and the men on the factory floor will often anticipate a problem before it happens."

Mr Jones said British export orders had on occasion failed because of avoidable delays but by involving union representatives from the start in planning the export effort it was more likely that these problems could be foreseen and solved.

"To be involved and fully appreciate what is going on is halfway to the solution of any problem," he said. "The reorganization of production

timetables to meet export deadlines is much more successful when the workers have helped to plan the new procedures."

In many cases shop stewards and union officials had already formed part of export teams accompanying management on sales efforts abroad—with much success.

Sir Frederick Catherwood, the board chairman, who chaired the conference attended by more than 200 management and shopfloor delegates from Merseyside industry, said that contrary to opinions expressed in some quarters, higher investment in modern plant and manufacturing techniques would not lead to increased unemployment.

The experience of many overseas countries had shown this. Japanese industry, for instance, was "mortgaged up to the hilt".

A new British cold-rolling steel mill, the second of its kind in the world, will be opened today by the Ductile Steels group at Willenhall, Staffordshire.

It will replace two existing mills and still boost output of narrow strip by 50 per cent without adding to the labour force.

So impressive is the firm mill designed and manufactured by Sir James Farmer Norton, of Manchester, that the first was bought by a German steel company despite that country's zealously guarded reputation as Europe's leading rolling mill producer.

US price rise trimmed President Carter's Government won a round in the prices war yesterday when Republic Steel cut the announced cost increase of its rolled products

In brief

from 8.8 per cent to 6 per cent, according to Washington sources. The increase for bars was trimmed from 6.8 to 6 per cent. The company thus fell into line with the leading producer, United States Steel. This percentage was also approved by National Steel, the number three company, and looked like being applied generally.

£28m STC cable link A £28m contract for a high-capacity undersea cable system to link Singapore with Luzon, Philippines (some 1,500 nautical miles), has been awarded to Standard Telephones & Cables, the London-based ITT subsidiary. Extended credit is being provided through National Westminster Bank.

Finnish strike ends An eight-week strike of about 50,000 Finnish technical workers has ended after a compromise two-year package agreement on pay and working hours, Helsinki sources said yesterday.

"Shell is investing £1 million a day in the North Sea"

The Annual General Meeting of The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, British parent of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, was held in London yesterday. The Chairman, Mr C.C. Pocock, made the following points:

- Let no one talk of unwillingness to risk or unwillingness to invest.
- Shell is putting over £1 million a day into the hostile waters of the North Sea and by the end of 1980 will have spent about £2,500 million on British offshore oil and gas.
- On land too, Shell has been spending between £75 million and £100 million a year on developing its British refining, marketing and chemical activities.

North Sea oil gives Britain a little more time to shape its future energy policies. It must not be used as an excuse to put off decisions. President Carter has dramatized the energy problem the world will face if appropriate action is not taken soon. It cannot be said often enough that it takes at least 10 years to develop alternative energy sources.

Shell is doing a lot to encourage the involvement of employees in decisions which affect their working lives. This process has been going on—with us and other companies—for many years. Yet it finds little recognition in the Bullock Report. Of course change should and must come. But it will come by working together and not by a huge legislated leap into the dark.

Business in Britain accounts for only some 10% of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group total. Shell companies are world-wide and have exceptional flexibility throughout their operations. World development needs both trade and the exchange of knowledge across frontiers. There is no machinery better equipped to provide these than groups of companies like ours.

Shell companies are in business long-term and they accept the responsibilities this entails. We know that to survive we have to be acceptable not only to shareholders, but also to employees, to customers, to suppliers, to governments, to trade unions. We have to understand the changing forces that press upon us and be sensitive in our reactions to them. But our first duty is to be efficient and profitable. Without this, none of the rest would happen.

For the full text of Mr Pocock's statement apply to:
The Secretary,
The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited,
Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Worker/capitalist' cooperatives

From Mr R. W. N. Cattell

Sir, Now that the Bullock Report has, understandably, been more or less squashed by the CBI we should think again about how the contribution made by employees to industry can be more fully recognised.

Surely the contributions made by capital on the one hand and labour on the other can be simply quantified: capital for the regeneration and expansion of industry is usually derived from the three sources, the issue of shares, loans from the bank and the ploughing back of profits. A substantial part of fixed assets paid for out of the efforts of the workforce, and recognition of this fact should be given to each employee, in proportion to the wages he earns, in the form of shares in his company at the end of each year's trading.

Among the advantages of such a system would be:

1. The challenge of competition, essential for the health of industry except perhaps in wartime, would be widely experienced amongst the population, instead of being felt by only a few as it is in a wholly capitalist or wholly socialist system.
2. The unions, who would presumably be the natural choice to represent at board level the voting rights of their members' shares, would share the responsibility for choosing the correct balance of profit-taking and reinvestment to the best advantage of their members and the company as a whole, instead of trying to extract as much from the employer as possible in the form of wages.

Some people living on "unearned income" would be encouraged to become workers to increase their shareholdings, and the unemployed would have a positive incentive to seek out job opportunities more stren-

nously in order not to be left out.

What is needed now in this country is neither laissez-faire capitalism nor full state ownership nor even workers' cooperatives, but worker and capitalist cooperatives. Surely the laws of industry and the laws of nature, after decades of fruitless argument, owe it to us to sit down together, work out a basis for mutual cooperation, and subsequently make their law work.

Then perhaps we can reduce the boring and irritating debate on the supposed inequalities in our society to background and perhaps participate instead in the pleasure of helping less fortunate peoples overseas, against whom problems most of our own are so insignificant.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. N. CATTELL,
5 Kings Mansions,
Lawrence Street,
London, SW3,
May 11.

America's role questioned Estimating coal reserves

From Mr F. Courtney

Sir, It seems that Peter Jay (May 5) is living in a different world from the rest of us poor mortals. He sees the United States as a knight in shining armour, having defeated the powers of evil, settling down in the post-war years to play "willing sucker" to its economic partners.

He goes on to say that without an overvalued dollar, massive direct capital investment and later a sustained American balance of payments deficit, western Europe and Japan could never have achieved the export-led economic miracles of the fifties and sixties.

This is not all—wait for it—when the United States is then further subjected to "economically illiterate insults" for exporting inflation and multinational companies, it was hardly to be wondered at, that by the autumn of 1971, the then United States secretary, Mr John Connally, should somewhat rudely have declared the party is over.

Well, Peter Jay, if there is any economic illiteracy, it is unfortunately at your end: I say unfortunately, because you have the power of the reputation of *The Times* behind you and you are influencing countless readers, whereas I am a solitary voice crying in the wilderness, but I hope I represent that section of the general public who can still think for themselves.

It was a quite deliberate policy at Bretton Woods, when the United States insisted that the price of gold should be pegged "for good" at \$35 per fine ounce. It was an equally deliberate policy that chronic surplus countries would not be subject to penalties, whereas chronic deficit countries would.

This has meant that we have been deprived of an equivalent of just over 50 per cent in value of the total gold production of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State since the end of the Boer War, which would have been available to us between 1945 and the present day, had gold been allowed to rise in value with the growth of GNP.

Furthermore, the United States has not been in deficit on current account in the whole of the post-war period. It is nonsense to count capital investment abroad as equivalent to bringing a country into deficit. That way America has achieved ownership of assets in the western world on an unprecedented scale, whilst preventing us from using our gold reserves underground in a similar manner.

It is equally wrong to suggest that there is some moral good reason why the price of gold should be frozen and gold be demonetized, because the whole growth and development of the United States industrial complex has been paid for with that very gold, which was extracted from California in the late forties of the last century, as soon as Mexico was forced to cede that territory to the United States.

The United Kingdom has earned this gold by honest work in providing the capital the United States required. The fact that we afterwards captured our own mountains of gold in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State does not alter the position at all.

So please, Peter Jay, in future let's have a little bit less of this nonsense and let's have a few more letters, like that of Lord Balogh's today, which lets in a bit of fresh air for constructive thought.

Yours,
F. COURTNEY,
96 Sandown Court,
Southport,
May 5.

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Yours,
F. COURTNEY,
96 Sandown Court,
Southport,
May 5.

From Mr C. E. Hiffe

Sir, In your issue of May 4, the National Coal Board has quoted a figure of 45 billion tons as the coal reserves that are "economically recoverable" and that these are a "proportion" of the total physically workable coal deposits. It would then seem to follow that the reserves of physically workable coal must be more than 45 billion tons, so that they exceed the board's 1974 estimate by even more than the factor of three quoted in your letter to me of April 25.

Further, when comparing figures for physically workable coal, the changes in the price-relationship between coal and oil raised by your correspondence must surely be irrelevant. My previous conclusion on the life expectancy of coal reserves would apply to be still valid.

I do not know why Mr Dean should associate my name with British Nuclear Fuels, as I indicated no such association in my letter. In fact, I am a retired chartered engineer.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. HIFFE,
52 Styal Road,
Willeslow, Cheshire SK3 4AQ.

When the rebate is 'recovered'

From Mr Charles Hall

Sir, The Post Office rebate of 5p for telephone users will benefit those who use the service least. With the same apply when Sir William Ryland decides to recover the rebate?

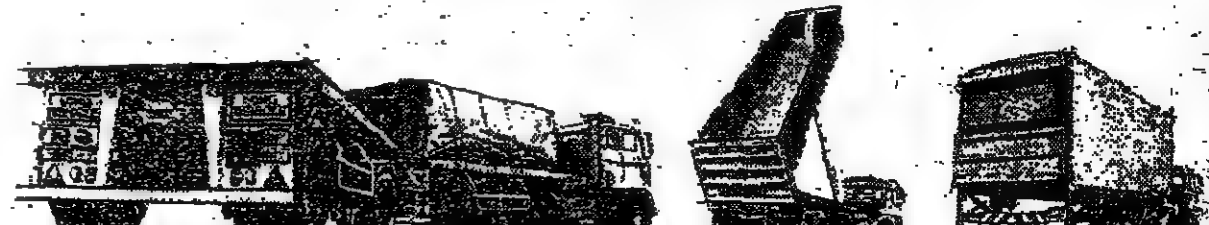
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HALL,
The Bear Essentials,
River Well,
Tunro,
Cornwall, TR1 2AH.

Crane Fruehauf

Strong recovery continues

The Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company was held at the Coynaght Rooms, Great Queen Street, London WC2 on Thursday, 12th May 1977. The following salient points are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Angus Murray.

- Turnover for the year amounted to £47.7 million, an increase of over 40 per cent on the previous year.
- Exports accounted for £10.25 million, compared with £7.8 million in 1975.
- Pre-tax profit £1.51 million, which was in excess of the forecast of not less than £1.4 million given to shareholders in the Company's letter of 4th November 1976, in connection with the bid from the Fruehauf Corporation of America.
- The recommended total dividend of 21.5 per cent compares with 8.8679 per cent paid in respect



of the previous year. In the opinion of the U.K. Directors the dividend recommended is fully justified by earnings and adequately provided for by prospective cash flow.

- The current year has begun well and the level of order intake in all parts of the Company is healthier than it has been for over two years.
- Shareholders are reminded of the stated intention of the Fruehauf Corporation of America to make a further bid for the Ordinary shares of the Company which it does not already own and in these circumstances it is regretted that no further forecast of the results for 1977 can be made at present. Sufficient to say, however, that the U.K. Directors, as they have already informed shareholders, expect profits for the current year to be substantially in excess of those for 1976.

Crane Fruehauf Limited,
Hayes Gate House, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Tel: 01-848 0225 Telex: 262054

Copies of the full Report are available from the Company Secretary.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Special factors at Shell



Mr. Michael Pocock, chairman of Shell, product margins under pressure.

Oil company movements continue to be dominated by the underlying trading performance which is moving in the right direction still has a backlog of oil in the ground. The company's reliance on lighter oil products where margins are being held down by market competition—in the United Kingdom, for instance, Shell is still selling in a loss.

The other complicating factor is the otherwise better than expected first quarter rise in net income from £269m. to £416m. the amount of stock profits, rising from the increase in oil, less at the start of the year.

Stock appreciation was worth the £250m. while the company's first quarter rise in net income from £269m. to £416m. the amount of stock profits, rising from the increase in oil, less at the start of the year.

With the continuing problems used by the two-tier oil price structure and absence of similar stock profits in the second quarter, along with the continued strength of the pound, which will adversely affect overseas earnings translated in sterling, 1977's outlook changes.

It looks as though it will fall the £1,500-£1,600m. range for prospective p/e ratio of under 5 at 550p.

What would breathe life into shares, however, would be success with the Treasury pressing its claim for dividend freedom to unlock the 20p share of undistributed dividends at the moment.

"Shell" Transport & Trading split quarter 1977. (1976) Capitalization £3,038m. Sales £57,52m (£4,434m) Pre-tax profits £4,33m (£2,639m) Dividend gross 6.5p (5.5p) 18 month period

Burmah Oil A long haul

For all Burmah's benefit in the annual report that it is on a sound basis for recovery, it is equally clear that the rehabilitation process will be slow. For one thing, earnings to a positive cash flow is dependent on the LING programme (and this to a much lesser extent) and the outlook for tanker rates is such that this will take a minimum of two years.

For another, tanker losses are expected to be a million for a similar period and though the group has already made a profit, for another five cancellations last year, as a cost of £32m. there are unlikely to be the recovery gains this year.

Offices, however, on the other two cancellations to be provided this year.

Meanwhile, the sharp improvement in second half profits last year is hardly representative of the year as a whole. The year also shows a further decline in the balance sheet, with the balance sheet now at a disquieting level.

It is now clear that the balance sheet is now at a disquieting level. It is now clear that the balance sheet is now at a disquieting level.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76) Capitalization £1,180m. Sales £364m (£333m) Pre-tax profits £18m (£13.5m) Dividend gross 7.8p (6.5p) 18 month period

per cent of its leading on a fixed rate basis, inevitably found its margins squeezed. Their profits advanced as much as they did as a reflection of higher volume—particularly in industrial high purchase, where much of the business is on a variable rate basis—and on a variable rate basis—on a variable rate basis—on a variable rate basis.

Whether Lloyds & Scottish now intends to strengthen the division by the acquisition of the taxicab distributors Mann & Overton in which it acquired a 23.2 per cent stake a week ago—remains an open question.

For the remainder of the current year the last-minute credit business will be making the running, benefiting new rates have fallen back from the business taken on when rates were high. A 5.85 per cent prospective yield at 102p does insufficient justice to both the record and the prospect.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76) Capitalization £1,035m. Sales £59.5m (£53.7m) Pre-tax profits £4.3m (£2.7m) Dividend gross 6.5p (5.5p) 18 month period

Akroyd & Smithers Riding the gilt boom

Akroyd & Smithers' latest figures give a clear enough indication of the amazing switch-back the whole stock market has been forced to ride during the last 18 months. On paper, over the last few days, the stock market has been forced to ride during the last 18 months.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76) Capitalization £1,035m. Sales £59.5m (£53.7m) Pre-tax profits £4.3m (£2.7m) Dividend gross 6.5p (5.5p) 18 month period

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Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76) Capitalization £1,035m. Sales £59.5m (£53.7m) Pre-tax profits £4.3m (£2.7m) Dividend gross 6.5p (5.5p) 18 month period

At the heart of many of Britain's present industrial performance problems lies an inability to harness available technology to meet market needs. In general, what is required is not spectacular innovation but up-to-date know-how; not original and expensive research and development but an awareness of what is already in existence elsewhere—perhaps in another industry, perhaps abroad.

The philosophy and processes of technology transfer, as it is called, are occupying many people both in industry and in the Department of Industry at present. And they are helping to find a new role for the country's 30 research associations, which because they are close to particular industries are (or should be) skilled practitioners in technology transfer.

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They will draw on the experience of industry research associations, government research establishments, industrial consultants and universities.

In its attempt to raise the performance of the engineering industry by introducing modern technology, the new scheme (known as the Manufacturing Advisory Service) is part of the Ministry of Technology projects of 1964-70, many of which were cancelled by the Conservative government when they abolished the ministry in 1970.

Now the new scheme is seen as an integral part of the present government's industrial strategy to improve the performance of manufacturing industry. It will be coordinated by the Production Engineering Research Association.

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Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Helping industry with off-the-peg expertise

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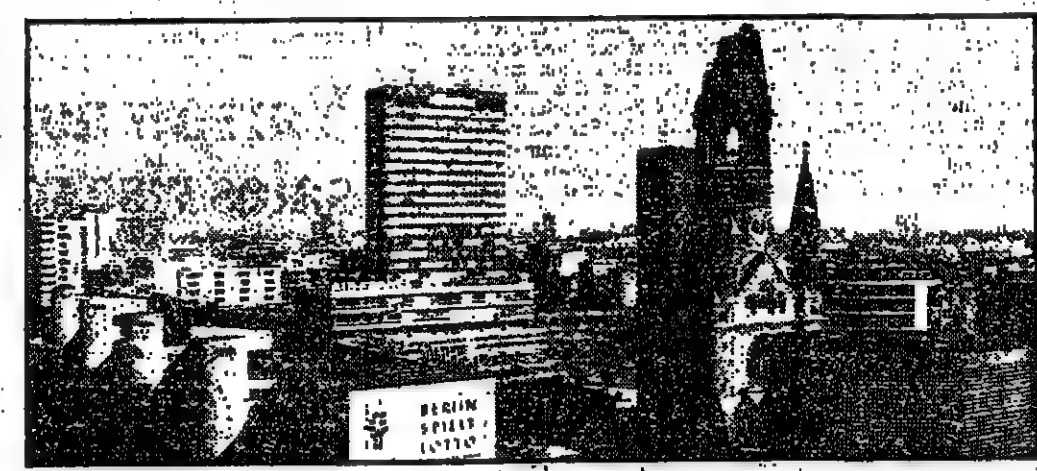
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Must West Berlin become a white elephant?



West Berlin; Uncertainty underlies an affluent appearance.

Several parts or even their entire production to West Germany. Workers and businessmen have followed the firms.

There are now few industrial jobs vacant. Since 1976 the number of people employed in industry in West Berlin has risen by over 20 per cent. Because the city is situated more than 100 miles inside East Germany, those who leave it do so for good.

Although not specifically mentioned in the DIW report, it is clear that the crux of the economic problem is the continuing lack of investment in industry. The change over to supra-regional demand and the cyclical upturn in West Germany led to an increase in orders. The most important sectors to benefit were electrical engineering, precision engineering and optics.

A general upturn was also registered in the production of capital goods, consumer and other industrial goods. But the increase of 5.5 per cent in industrial production in 1976, according to the DIW, was a result of industry taking up excess capacity. In fact industrial investment fell by 12 per cent in 1976.

There are two main indications of the failure of West Berlin to attract and retain investment. First there was only a slight increase of 1.5 per cent (no higher than in 1975—a disastrous year) in the productive capacity of manufacturing and basic processing industries. This seems to have been caused by declining investment in fixed capital formation and by factory closures.

continued yesterday with the news that burly Dennis Lomer, until recently director general of the construction department, is promoted to a full-time boardroom post. Lomer replaces Bob Peddie who is moving on to run the South Eastern Electricity Board.

What with Glyn England now installed as chairman on the departure last week of Sir Arthur Hawkins, and Gil Blackman replacing the retired Don Fair, it all means there are now three untested new full-time CEBB members facing the Energy Secretary Tony Benn over the tricky Drax B power station order. Only member of Sir Arthur's old guard around is Fred Bonner, the deputy chairman.

With the board down to four full-timers, including new chairman England, and three part-timers, we can expect another appointment soon, maybe two. No one is saying if Benn, who statutorily appoints these men, has been soliciting views on Drax B compensation. If not, they can expect a letter any day now to take up where Sir Arthur left off.

By the way, Sir Arthur tells us he is taking a break before thinking about another job (he has retired prematurely). He is open to offers, it seems, having just made £100m-plus profits this year while broadswording interfering ministers as they chasten the CEBB's commercial freedom.

The General Mours headquarters in Detroit between 1916 and 1920 is to be demolished to make way for a car park.

Secondly, persistent under-investment in industrial plant and machinery generally has, according to the DIW, been so severe (a real drop in volume of 6 per cent was calculated for 1976) that even an increase in total industrial investment in 1977 will not be enough to counter the situation to any significant extent.

This lack of investment in West Berlin and the consequent decline in population has had detrimental effects on other sectors of the economy. Thus firms dependent on domestic demand have in general shrunk or disappeared altogether.

The building industry has suffered a continuous decline; there was a 10 per cent drop in commercial building in 1976 alone. The services and distribution industries have been similarly affected.

Faced with the nagging fear that West Berlin could be in danger of turning into a capital white elephant, both the ruling coalition in the West Berlin Senate and the West German coalition government have gradually been forced to increase their level of intervention. Financial incentives provided out of huge annual subsidies from West Germany—mainly along the lines of preferential taxation—have met with little response.

Attempts have been made to expand the population and attract skilled labour for growing sectors of industry. In a much publicised campaign 500 "hostesses" laden with presents, were dispatched to West Germany to try to persuade young couples to honeymoon (and perhaps to settle) in West Berlin.</



Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1977

Financial Results

The consolidated unaudited results of T.C.L. and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 31st March, 1977 together with the results for the same period last year and the results for the year ended 30th September, 1976 are as follows:

	Half-year ended 31st March 1977	Half-year ended 31st March 1976	Year ended 30th September 1976
	(R000's)	(R000's)	(R000's)
Turnover	57 693	29 173	73 794
Consolidated profit before taxation	26 051	10 339	26 969
Taxation	10 267	3 636	10 213
Normal	1 205	1 961	2 817
Deferred	9 062	1 675	7 396
Consolidated profit after taxation	15 784	6 683	16 756
Less: Profit attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies	3 393	880	3 370
Interest of members of T.C.L.	12 391	5 803	13 386
Shares in issue	7 304 638	7 304 638	7 304 638
Earnings per share	169.6c	79.5c	183.2c
Dividends per share	30.0c	23.0c	75.0c

1. Turnover is the revenue derived from the coal, chrome and timber sales of subsidiary companies. Of the increase in turnover of R28 million for the six months, compared to the same period of the previous year, R23 million is accounted for by the increase in the revenue from exports, mainly coal exports, which started in April 1976. Some decline in the level of coal exports is expected during the second half of the current financial year and may result in a lower turnover than that achieved during the period covered by this report.

2. The consolidated profit after taxation includes investment realisation amounting to R600 000 equivalent to 0.8 cents per share (six months ended 31st March, 1976: R56 000=0.8 cents per share; year ended 30th September, 1977: R212 000=2.9 cents per share).

Interim Dividend

An interim dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared in terms of the Dividend Notice published herewith.

Profit and Dividend Prospects

The consolidated profit after taxation is significantly higher than that for the corresponding period last year, because of the increased volume of coal and chrome sales. However, as indicated in note 1, coal sales have now reached their present planned level and no further increase in profit can be expected from this source in the second half of the year. The increased interim dividend has been declared with the aim of reducing the disparity between interim and final dividends. For the reasons stated above, and having regard to the very heavy capital expenditure programme, the final dividend for the year to be declared in October 1977 may not show an increase. In this event the total dividend distribution for the year could be 82 cents per share (1976: 75 cents).

Assets and Listed Investments

At 30th September, 1976 it was estimated that the current value of mining and forestry assets, excluding mineral rights, exceeded net book value by R18 million. The directors are of the opinion that at 31st March, 1977 there has been no material change in that excess.

Market values of the group's listed investments are as follows:

	At 31st March 1977	At 30th September 1976
	(R000's)	(R000's)
Market value of listed investments	48 418	44 873
Market value of T.C.L.'s holdings in listed subsidiaries, not included in above	(10 373)	(10 529)
Proposed Capital Expenditure and Commitments	79 321	11 284

Capital expenditure during the half year amounted to R19 million. During the second six months a further R38 million is expected to be outaid.

Proposed capital expenditure over a period of approximately five years totals R174 million including commitments contracted for R34 million. This expenditure is stated in current values and is to be met from earnings and finance arranged.

For and on behalf of the Board
A. C. Petersen (Chairman) Directors
R. S. Lawrence

Dividend No. 75

Dividend No. 75 of 30 cents per share has been declared in South African currency as an interim dividend in respect of the year ending 30th September, 1977 payable to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 27th May, 1977 and to persons presenting coupon No. 76 detached from bearer share warrants. The dividend on bearer share warrants will be paid in terms of a notice to be published later by the company's secretaries in London.

The rate of exchange at which the dividend will be converted into United Kingdom currency for payment of the dividend from the office of the company's secretaries in London will be the telegraphic transfer rate of exchange between Johannesburg and London ruling on the first business day after 27th May, 1977 on which foreign currency dealings are transacted.

The register of members will be closed from 28th May to 5th June, 1977, inclusive, and dividend warrants will be posted on or about 5th July, 1977. Where applicable non-resident shareholders' tax of 15% will be deducted from the dividend.

The full conditions of payment of this dividend may be inspected at or obtained from the Johannesburg or the London offices of the company.

By order of the Board,
RAND MINES, LIMITED,
Secretaries,
per M. R. Dunderdale,
P.O. Box 102,
Charter House, Park Street,
Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

Registered Office: 15th Floor, 63, Fox Street, Johannesburg 2001. (P.O. Box 52370, Marshalltown 2107) 12th May, 1977

BROWN BOVERI KENT

9 months profit well up on previous 12

TURNOVER	£47.1 million
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£3.0 million
NET PROFIT	£2.0 million
NET DIVIDEND	1.2p per share

- Turnover rose by 14% — orders by slightly more — compared with the same nine months of 1975.
- Nearly 70% of total sales are to customers outside the U.K.
- Profit before tax rose to 6.4% of sales, compared with 4.5% in the previous twelve months.
- The net dividend has been increased from 1.0p to the equivalent of 1.6p per share in a full year.

Brown Boveri Kent Limited (54.5% owned by BBC Brown Boveri of Switzerland), is the parent company of George Kent Limited, the international group in industrial instruments, process control and liquid metering.

Copies of the report and accounts covering the 9 months period to 31 December 1976 are available from the Secretary, Biscuit Road, Luton, Bedfordshire LU3 1AL.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Best day for five months on trade hopes

The absence of a large rights issue from Shell and the belief that the Government's RP share placing will not, after all, come this week but equities off to a flying start from which they barely faltered.

Inspired by a number of background influences, institutions and public alike fell over themselves to buy in scenes reminiscent of the early part of 1975 when the market was showing up from its low of 140. By the close the FT Index was up another 13.6 to 470.2, its best day for almost five months and higher than at any time since June 12, 1973.

Though a shortage of stock accounted many rises, a strong influence in the proceedings was widespread talk of today's trade figures being in surplus even without invisible earnings. The top end of the market was particularly buoyant.

Mr Jeffrey Sterling's chairmanship of the London Celebration Committee for the Queen's Silver Jubilee is attracting more credit than his efforts at Town & City Properties which faded to 9p yesterday when all around in the sector powered ahead. Could the long-awaited capital reconstruction be a success? If so, some speculative holders will be chary of locking themselves in.

range of estimates was an optimistic £200 million.

News that North Sea oil is flowing even faster than expected and reported strong buying from the Continent also played a part in what was an impressive session.

Though there is an undoubted change of emphasis away from the gilt market they, too, had a strong session even though market signals that MLE is unlikely to be reduced clipped many prices back from their top levels. Most trade was in medium and long dates where closing gains were up to three-quarters after earlier rises of a full point.

According to Datastream, the market capitalisation rose £1.314m to a total figure of £55.153m, the biggest gain of the year so far.

Rose of Fraser, up 6p to 125p, were in demand on rumours that Mr "Tim" Rowland was in America tying up the purchase of the 21 per cent stake held by United States group, Carter Hawley Hale, but firm details were forthcoming.

Leading industrial shares to score double-figure gains were ICI 17p to 402p, Glaxo 17p to 515p, Beecham 16p to 498p, Rank 14p to 210p and Unilever, 10p to 482p in spite of the disappointing figures and the lack of exemption from dividend restraint.

In the engineering sector both Hawker Siddeley at 568p and GKN at 352p put on 12p, while a crop of figures on the pitch saw Staveley up 13p to 246p, Matthew Hall better by 11p to

150p and Amalgamated Power firm by 14p to 104p, the last-named after a rights issue of £2.3m and doubled profits.

Continued speculative support on bid hopes had L. Lipton 14p to the good at 50p, Laurence Scott up 4p to 136p in the hope that further news will not be long delayed and Storey Brothers where the advance was 5p to 120p. But Hunting Gibson reacted 5p to 300p and J. Bibby chairman had denied rumours at the annual meeting.

Cosalt lost 4p to 61p after news that Department of Trade Inspectors had been appointed at a subsidiary while Stanley

moment of the Government Gibson closed 53p ahead at 125p after a rights issue, which was accompanied by a dividend forecast.

In spite of the placing of an Arab stake with a large number of institutions, Costain managed a 4p gain to 200p, while in stores Burton A ended a point firmer at 71p in spite of a dividend cut and loss.

In motors, both Dunlop 7p to 119p and Lucas 11p to 285p were strong spots, with Telecel, up 8p to 118p, continuing to be speculatively favoured.

In oils, BP, relieved for the sale, rose 10p to 95p, while Field speculation put Oil Exploration another 20p up at 162p and two other North Sea stocks to meet with strong demand were Thomson Organisation, better by 15p to 600p, and IC Gas, which jumped 14p to 400p. P. & O. another with North Sea, largest, gained 9p to 158p.

But the future here was Shells' first-quarter figures, which may see income rising from £269m to £416m, well above expectations.

After a meeting with a number of institutions to allay their fears on the possibility of a High Street price war, Tesco gained 2p to 42p. Profits, due soon, would be a disappointment, according to reports of the meeting.

Equity turnover on May 11 was £120.45m (24,761 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, BAT, DCL, Shell, Beecham, BP, Rank, GKN, Lucas, GEC, Barclays, Amalgamated Power, Samuel Properties, Burnham, Coates Parsons, Unilever, Lipton, Stanley Gibson, Oil Exploration, Storey Brothers, Reproth Parsons, AB Electronics and Telecel.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord. div.	Year ago	Pay. date	Year total	Prev. year
Acroly & Smithers (25p) Int 5	2.50	3/30	6/7	8.50	3.50
Amalgamated Power (25p) Int 5	2.50	3/30	6/7	8.50	3.50
Barclays (10p) Int 0.5	0.50	1/10	—	2.13	—
Beecham (50p) Int 0.8	0.80	—	—	2.17	—
Davenports Brewery (10p) Int 0.4	0.40	2/7	—	1.88	—
Dunlop (5p) Int 0.4	0.40	2/7	—	1.88	—
Dutton-Forsyth Fin. Stanley Gibson (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Glaxo (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Hawker Siddeley (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
ICI (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
King & Shannon (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Lucas (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
M & G Group (50p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
1928 Int (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
NBS Newmarkets (10p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Oil Exploration (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Staveley Inds (11p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Storey Brothers (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Warner Bros (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Whitbread (25p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—
Yarrow & Co (50p) Int 0.4	0.40	1/7	—	2.24	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Dividends are shown on a basis of 100 shares. To establish price multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Forecast.

Yarrow notches 71pc sales rise in 1st half

By Tony May

Excluding its shipbuilding companies, which are being nationalised on July 1, Yarrow has raised its sales for the six months to December 31 by 71 per cent to £32.2m. Pre-tax profits are 8.2 per cent up at £344,000 including £60,000 against £34,000 from the sales of investments, and a dividend from the shipbuilding company of £200,000.

On net profits raised from £707,000 to £749,000, the board raising the dividend from 2.16p to 2.31p gross.

Mr Eric Yarrow, the chairman, says that the compensation to be paid for nationalisation will be the subject of early negotiations with the Department of Industry, and will probably have to go to arbitration. As yet he can give no accurate estimate of the final amount.

Meanwhile the shipbuilding companies show a fall in pre-tax profits from £2m to £1.2m for the half year. Turnover rose from £15.4m to £16.6m, after a drop from £40.1m to £40.1m. The second half saw profits fall 29 per cent to £3.35m before tax.

required to distribute to Yarrow a dividend of at least £750,000 for the year to June 30. It is probable that an application will be made to the Department of Industry for an additional distribution, which will be related to the accumulated retained profits of the shipbuilding companies up to that date.

Meanwhile, a dividend of £500,000 has been paid to Yarrow. Mr Yarrow says that the group is in a strong financial position, and the board has under consideration a number of opportunities for the future development of the group, after the departure of the shipbuilding companies.

Of the outlook, he says that it is understandable that, in the present economic climate, caution should be exercised, but the board has every confidence in the continued prosperity of the group.

Over the whole of the last year, the group returned a profit of £4.7m against £4.2m, after a drop from £40.1m to £40.1m. The second half saw profits fall 29 per cent to £3.35m before tax.

Business appointments

New chairman named by Ford of Europe

Mr Harold Pelling, president of Ford of Europe, has been appointed chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company announced yesterday. He succeeds Mr John McDougall, who has been named as vice-president of Ford in the United States. Mr Robert Lutz, vice-president, truck operations, for Ford of Europe, has become president.

Business Diary, page 23

Mr Colin Duff and Mr David Smith have joined the board of TSB Bank, a subsidiary of the Charles Colson Group.

Mr Leslie Smith has been made vice-chairman of the Charles Building Society, in succession to Mr Bill Lawton, who has retired.

Mr A. D. Ward and Mr M. J. Whithead have become directors of Vess.

Mr Derek Norton has become chief executive of the Lando subsidiary, Lando & Co. Ltd.

Mr Victor Watson, managing director of John Waddington, is to become chairman of the board of the company in the retirement of August of Mr R. E. Chadwick, who recently resigned as a director of Magnet and Southern and Robert Glen. Mr G. D. Lavers is to be non-executive deputy chairman.

Mr W. A. E. Brown has been made a non-executive director. Mr T. E. Smith also resigns from the board in August. Mr E. F. Kinnaird is to be managing director of the packaging and printing group, and Mr J. Scott is becoming director of the publishing group.

Mr Martin Wilkinson has been elected chairman of City of London Brewery and Ice Trust. Mr R. J. Dent joins the board.

Sir Halford Reddish has become a non-executive director of Waburg Investment Management.

Dr R. Hawley, Mr A. D. Nicol and Mr G. R. Tully have joined the board of Reynolds Personnel International.

Mr Ernest Starnes, previously managing director of Team Benham is now chairman. Mr Henry Miller, previously deputy managing director, becomes chief executive and managing director.

Mr N. McCann becomes joint managing director and general manager of Alfred Crompton & Co. Mr C. Tutton joins the board as joint managing director and marketing director.

Mr C. R. Riddmore is now chairman of Nickleoid, with Mr L. C. Bradman, previously finance director, becoming managing director. Mr H. Bonstead remains a director and general manager.

Davenport Brew raise payout despite setback

After its record results for 1975-76, Davenports Brewery (Holdings) has slipped in the first six months of the current year. Pre-tax profits are down 57 per cent to £656,000, while net profits are £315,000 against £334,000. The board is nevertheless raising the dividend from 1.1p to 1.23p for the six months to March 31.

This is in line with the outlook noted by Mr J. Swanson, chairman, at the annual meeting in January. He reported that sales were slightly ahead of the comparable period last year which was itself exceptional good. However, profits were "just down" because of increased costs. The level of investment in the current year is to be twice the £1.1m for 1975-76. One of the objectives this year is a scheme to increase fermentation capacity.

Operating profits of Woodhall, Australia, divided to £487,000, compared with £412,500. The reason was a provision of £41.9m for Woodhall's share of the estimated final loss incurred during the period October 1976, to completion last month, on a contract, undertaken jointly with another contractor, for the construction of a gas pipeline from Wellart and Albany.

Save in limited areas, the expected improvement in conditions in the United Kingdom has not occurred and the United Kingdom subsidiaries are only forecast to show profits for the year comparable to those for 1976, which were £2.48m.

The overseas dividend has met mixed conditions in the Far East and the African countries where it operates and no appreciable rise in its profits from those countries is expected compared with last year's £1.83m.

In Australia, Wood Hall's results are "dependent to a major extent on the year-end position of the claims under the Gaspipe-Sydney contract and no forecast can be made.

Wood Hall forecast of £4.5m

By Tony Financial Staff

Although recurring better first-half figures, the board of Wood Hall Trust is downgrading its estimates for the full 13 months to December 31.

On turnover, up from £118.35m to £204.55m for the six months to December 31, pre-tax profits rose from £1.71m to £2.08m. The board explains that the rise in pre-tax profit is lower than expected mainly because of the poor results by Wood Hall, Australia.

On the assumption that no profit or loss accrues or is incurred in respect of the Woodhall pipeline contract, the board estimates that group profit for the full year, before tax and minorities, should be in the order of £4.5m, compared with £5.65m for 1975-76.

In his annual report last year, the chairman, Mr Michael Richards, gave a qualified forecast of better profits for the current year than in 1975-76. A gross dividend of 7.38p is forecast for the year, the maximum increase allowed over last year's 6.66p.

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Both Leyland and R-R prime Dutton upsurge

By Kay Maughan

Dutton-Fordham Group, the Leyland, Rolls-Royce and construction equipment distributor, has weathered the effects of the prolonged totemic strike at Longbridge in seemingly fine style.

After four months of the current year, the group is selling Leyland products at an annual rate of 35,000 vehicles, a rise of 5,000 on 1976 levels. Some 60 per cent of Leyland distribution is accounted for by retail sales, which split evenly between new and used vehicles. Sales of Leyland parts are very "considerably up this year," says Mr Ronald Hockin, chairman.

The group has apparently been able to withstand the supply crisis by positive early stocking, but the current reorganisation of Leyland franchises is also helping. Because "we've been loyal to Leyland through thick and thin," the chairman explains, "we're now making a lot of good sales."

Loyalty will be maintained for, although Leyland has recently eased its rule of exclusivity, Dutton-Fordham has no plans to take up with other manufacturers.

The Rolls-Royce dealership, the largest in the world, is also pulling its weight, with the Rolls ever registered are still on the road, which gives the used-vehicle market, a great deal of mileage, and with a better contribution from the British and Canadian investments agricultural and construction equipment distributors, the group has enjoyed a record year.

Sales, calculated by a quarter to £115,690,000, a rise of 10 per cent on 1976. Leyland profits jumped by 76 per cent to £2.4m.

The two motor dealerships made most of the running with a point 82 per cent rise to £125m, while the contribution from the International Harvester and the Dutton construction and agricultural machines gained 12 per cent after management charges to £34,000 pre-tax. Debt servicing on the British & Canadian acquisition cost 94 per cent less at £31,400.

Overdrafts were cut by 24 per cent to £55,200 at the year end, by the negotiation of a £3m term loan.

Shareholders who include Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation, with a 20.4 per cent stake, get a total gross dividend of 3.6p against 2.7p per share under the Treasury's recovery rules, where the shares yield just over 10 per cent after a 3p rise to 35p.

The shares climbed 19p to 214p yesterday in a strong overall market. But the positive growth outlook appears to outweigh recent speculative support.

Thomas Bonwick and Dalgarno have been favoured to make a bid.

The historic p/e is only 5.1, a deferred tax is excluded from the overall liability.

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LEADERS OF THE TIMES

From the recently published Market & Opinion Research International survey of the reading habits of today's MPs and Senior Civil Servants, one irrefutable fact emerges.

More of them read *The Times* than any other daily newspaper.

Which means, quite simply, that *The Times* reaches more leaders, more decision-makers, more men of prominence, influence and power, than any other daily newspaper.

Something you should know about if you or your company needs to communicate with opinion leaders.

Readership of Members of Parliament

<i>The Times</i>	85
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	52
<i>Guardian</i>	50
<i>Financial Times</i>	37
<i>Sunday Times</i>	94
<i>Observer</i>	50
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	40

COMMODITIES AND MARKET REPORTS

COPPER. Cash wire bars lost 23.00 and three months lost 24.00. Afternoon session: Cash wire bars, 183.50-184.00; three months, 183.50-184.00; six months, 183.50-184.00; nine months, 183.50-184.00; twelve months, 183.50-184.00. London Metal Exchange: Cash wire bars, 183.50-184.00; three months, 183.50-184.00; six months, 183.50-184.00; nine months, 183.50-184.00; twelve months, 183.50-184.00. Singapore: Cash wire bars, 183.50-184.00; three months, 183.50-184.00; six months, 183.50-184.00; nine months, 183.50-184.00; twelve months, 183.50-184.00.

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Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank: 8 1/2%
Consolidated Credits: 8 1/2%
First London: 8 1/2%
C. Moore & Co.: 8 1/2%
Lloyds Bank: 8 1/2%
Midland Bank: 8 1/2%
Nat Westminister: 8 1/2%
Rothmans: 8 1/2%
Shenley Trust: 8 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's: 8 1/2%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4 1/2%
£25,000 and over, 4 1/2%
£50,000 and over, 4 1/2%

Recent Issues

Barclays Bank: 8 1/2%
Consolidated Credits: 8 1/2%
First London: 8 1/2%
C. Moore & Co.: 8 1/2%
Lloyds Bank: 8 1/2%
Midland Bank: 8 1/2%
Nat Westminister: 8 1/2%
Rothmans: 8 1/2%
Shenley Trust: 8 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's: 8 1/2%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4 1/2%
£25,000 and over, 4 1/2%
£50,000 and over, 4 1/2%

Peru might meet anchovy target

Rural, Peru, May 12.—Peru had one million tons of anchovy and sardine catch for the first 1977 quarter, January to April. Rear-Admiral Francisco Marín, the Fisheries Minister, said that if fishing improved, there was a possibility Peru might meet its 1977 target of 4.5 million tons of anchovy.

He declined to say when a resumption of fishing along the entire coast would take place. Fishing was suspended last Friday after a four-week campaign. Of the total catch, sardine fish, which are sold in a laboratory, accounted for 200,000 tonnes, the minister said. Continued fishing around 20, in the south, could reach target level.

It was hoped that in the second term there would be a sufficient quantity of fish up to target levels.

Philippines hope of rise in rice output

Manila, May 12.—Senior Ferdinand Marcos, the Philippine president, said that the Philippines rice and corn farmers should help to boost the Government's grain production programme and hopes that rice production this year will rise 4.4 per cent to four million tonnes.

If rice output could reach 3.94 million tonnes, it would provide an adequate stock. Senior Jess Tanchanco, administrator of the National Grains Authority, said that the Philippines has an annual rice requirement of about 3.92 million tonnes.

The NGA reported earlier that the rice stockpile stood at over 90 days' supply following the purchase this season of an additional 103,500 tonnes from domestic farmers. This compares with 100 days' stock last year.

Senior Marcos directed the Philippine Coconut Authority and the Federation of Coconut Planters to intensify grain intercropping in coconut plantations. This has increased feed grain production.

Futures market fears in Hunt soya case

Chicago, May 12.—Lawyers acting for the Hunt family in the soybean futures trading court controversy have renewed their contention that court orders are having a drastic effect on the futures market.

So far, there has been an order restricting the Hunts from accepting more than three million bushels of soybeans on delivery against their May futures holding; a temporary restraining order allowing the Hunts to trade freely in futures, subsequently suspended; an order by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission that the Hunt family should be forced to liquidate allegedly excessive positions in soybeans; and an appeal from the Hunts that all injunctive restrictions should be removed.

The Hunt lawyers assert that holders of long May soybean futures positions "including certain of the defendants, are already receiving notices to make delivery" in a circumstance, which was not present at the time of the April 28 order.

They say that the uncertainty caused by the order disrupts the orderliness of the market and "to the extent it has deterred potential buyers," has caused a drop in price which is injurious to all members of the public who are holders of long positions, of whom the defendants are a tiny minority in comparison.

For each day that the April 28 order continues in effect, they say, "it was the potential for inflicting millions of dollars of injury to all holders of long positions in May, 1977, soybean futures contracts."

In support of their argument that the case should be decided immediately, the Hunt lawyers have submitted a deposition from Mr. Thomas Higney, a Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois, who says the CFTC suit has aggravated an already confused and unstable soybean futures market.

He added that one part of the uncertainty is whether holders of significant long positions, such as the defendants, can accept delivery if and when it is tendered and that speculators, when uncertain, tend to get out of the market.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling closed after a very quiet day with a 7 point fall at \$1.719, compared with \$1.728 overnight. The trade-weighted index stayed unaltered at 61.8. Ahead of today's April trade figures there was not much activity, but sentiment was not helped by reports that the Government may discontinue the phase-three earnings ceilings.

There was evidence of some very modest support for the pound by the Bank of England. The likelihood of a small increase in United States prime rates soon, had been discounted during the strong advance made by the dollar earlier this week. The DMF chief's statement in Washington urging both Germany and the United States to allow the DM to rise to appropriate levels, little impact either.

The Deutschemark closed with a useful gain in dollar terms at 2.364 (\$1.719). Other major currencies also moved ahead.

Gold closed in London at \$146.625 an ounce, down \$1.25.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates (per £100)

Country	Rate
American	171.90
Canada	100.00
France	166.00
Germany	180.00
Italy	193.00
Japan	236.00
Netherlands	166.00
Sweden	136.00
Switzerland	148.00
Denmark	136.00
Belgium	166.00
Spain	166.00
Portugal	166.00
Greece	166.00
Turkey	166.00
India	166.00
Pakistan	166.00
Bangladesh	166.00
Sri Lanka	166.00
Malaysia	166.00
Singapore	166.00
Thailand	166.00
Philippines	166.00
Indonesia	166.00
Brunei	166.00
Maldives	166.00
Comoros	166.00
Madagascar	166.00
Mozambique	166.00
Nicaragua	166.00
Costa Rica	166.00
Panama	166.00
Dominican Republic	166.00
Honduras	166.00
El Salvador	166.00
Guatemala	166.00
Belize	166.00
Paraguay	166.00
Uruguay	166.00
Venezuela	166.00
Colombia	166.00
Ecuador	166.00
Peru	166.00
Bolivia	166.00
Paraguay	166.00
Uruguay	166.00
Venezuela	166.00
Colombia	166.00
Ecuador	166.00
Peru	166.00
Bolivia	166.00

Forward Levels

Market rates (per £100)

Country	Rate
American	171.90
Canada	100.00
France	166.00
Germany	180.00
Italy	193.00
Japan	236.00
Netherlands	166.00
Sweden	136.00
Switzerland	148.00
Denmark	136.00
Belgium	166.00
Spain	166.00
Portugal	166.00
Greece	166.00
Turkey	166.00
India	166.00
Pakistan	166.00
Bangladesh	166.00
Sri Lanka	166.00
Malaysia	166.00
Singapore	166.00
Thailand	166.00
Philippines	166.00
Indonesia	166.00
Brunei	166.00
Maldives	166.00
Comoros	166.00
Madagascar	166.00
Mozambique	166.00
Nicaragua	166.00
Costa Rica	166.00
Panama	166.00
Dominican Republic	166.00
Honduras	166.00
El Salvador	166.00
Guatemala	166.00
Belize	166.00
Paraguay	166.00
Uruguay	166.00
Venezuela	166.00
Colombia	166.00
Ecuador	166.00
Peru	166.00
Bolivia	166.00

Gold

Gold price in London at \$146.625 an ounce, down \$1.25.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651.

1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
36	27	18	12	4.2	12.4
122	100	80	60	18.5	15.2
32	25	18	12	3.0	10.3
119	95	75	55	8.2	7.4
130	104	84	64	17.5	13.5
132	120	100	80	11.5	8.7
75	45	35	25	1.4	3.2
82	55	45	35	3.0	7.4
253	188	138	88	25.0	9.9
24	8	2	1	1.0	1.4
67	54	44	34	12.0	19.4
63	51	41	31	6.1	10.2
77	65	55	45	5.8	7.5

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY
(N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Petroleum Maatschappij)
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands.

FINAL DIVIDEND 1976

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company held on 12th May, 1977, has decided to declare a total dividend for 1976 of Nfl. 10.00 (including the interim dividend of Nfl. 4.50 already made payable in September 1976) on each of the 134,018,522 outstanding ordinary shares, so that the dividend will be made payable on these shares will amount to Nfl. 5.50.

A. On the Bearer Shares

(i) This final dividend will be payable against surrender of coupon No. 181 on or after 24th May, 1977 at the offices of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Vincent's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 24th May, 1977 in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently in view of the fact that the Netherlands guilder funds are being provided by the Company for payment of this dividend, the usual foreign exchange commission will be deducted from the sterling proceeds. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which can be obtained from N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, and the face of each coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the presenter.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination and must be handed in personally. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.

In the case of shareholders not resident within the Scheduled Territories the paying agent may, at the request of the Authorized Depository presenting the coupons, pay the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the paying agent upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted;

(b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden or West Germany, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent is to be deducted.

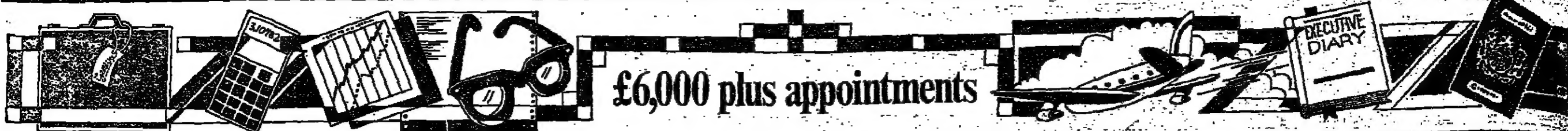
(ii) On 24th May, 1977 this final dividend will be paid to Depositors admitted by Centrum voor Fondsenadministratie B.V., Amsterdam, on the shares whose dividend sheets were in their custody at the close of business on 12th May, 1977. Such payment will be made through the medium of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, after receipt by them of a duly completed CF-Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made without deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

When under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been withheld, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent instead of at the Basic Rate of 35 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15 per cent.

B. On the Registered Shares registered in the United Kingdom

Section of the Companies Act 1



All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

Greater London Council Controller of Operational Services

Applications are invited for a successor to Mr. C. J. A. Whitehouse, who is retiring on 30 June.

The duties of the Controller are to assist the Director-General in co-ordinating and ensuring the efficient management of those departments and branches of the Council which provide services under the Council's public health and safety, and arts and recreation programmes. These cover public health engineering services including refuse disposal, land drainage, flood prevention and the Thames flood barrier; home defence and emergency planning; the London fire brigade; the medical department; the scientific branch; licensing; parks and open spaces; the South Bank concert halls and the Council's support of the Arts.

The Controller is a member of the Director-General's board of chief officers and has an important contribution to make to the corporate management of the Council's activities as a whole.

Candidates should have experience in the successful management of a large organisation and in modern management and control techniques.

Commencing salary normally £16,128 in a range rising to £17,519, plus £472 London Weighting.

Application forms, returnable by 3 June, and full particulars from the Director-General (DG/GP/SA), Room 200, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Telephone: 01-633 4585/7555.

NORTHERN IRELAND ELECTRICITY SERVICE

Chief Executive

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Executive in the Northern Ireland Electricity Service, following the appointment of the present occupant, Mr. J. C. Smith, to be Chairman of the East Midlands Electricity Board. The successful candidate will be appointed to the Board of the Service.

Applicants should have wide management experience at a senior level, preferably in the public electricity supply industry, and must be capable of giving strong leadership to the staff of the Service. The Chief Executive will be responsible for both the day-to-day management of the Service and for developing and implementing technical, commercial and financial strategies appropriate to the long-term needs of Northern Ireland.

Terms of appointment, including salary, will be negotiable but will be not less favourable than those for comparable posts in the electricity supply industry in Great Britain.

There is no application form. Candidates should send personal details; a resume of their career to date; present salary; and the names of two referees to the Department of Commerce, Room 306, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX, not later than 23 May 1977. The envelope should be marked "Confidential: Chief Executive".

Other Appointments Vacant on page 27

PAPUA NEW GUINEA PUBLIC MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

Urgently Requires

EXHIBITION ARTIST

Formal training as a design or display artist is required for the applicant. Museum experience is desired. This is an opportunity to be involved in the design of exhibits for the recently constructed National Museum.

CURATOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Applicants should have experience in the curation of ethnographic collections and familiarity with display and conservation techniques. Duties will initially be focused upon the activities of the new National Museum building.

CURATOR OF NATURAL HISTORY

Experience in the curation of natural history collections is required with emphasis upon display and taxonomy skills. Duties will initially emphasize display organisation.

CONSERVATOR-ANTHROPOLOGY

Considerable experience in the conservation of ethnographic collections is required. Duties include the treatment of specimens in temporary storage as well as preparation of display objects and technique experimentation.

TAXIDERMIST-NATURAL HISTORY

Experience in the preparation of small animals for display purposes is required. Duties will include preparation of specimens for exhibit.

Successful applicants will be expected to recruit and train staff. Contracts will be for a maximum of two years with benefits provided. Salary will be competitive and dependent upon qualifications, experience and present employment situation. An applicant may apply for the curatorial positions as a Senior Officer or as an Assistant. The Trustees reserve the right to not fill any position as well as to fill any position with an international volunteer.

Applications should be addressed to: DIRECTOR, PAPUA NEW GUINEA PUBLIC MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, POST OFFICE BOX 655, PORT MORESBY, P.N.G.

Managing Director

c.£12,000

Due to the forthcoming retirement of the present Managing Director of the National Building Agency, applications are invited for a position that carries responsibility to the Chairman and Board of Directors for all NSA activities in the UK and overseas.

The NSA is a Government sponsored technical advisory and consultancy agency whose Board of Directors (part-time), Chairman and Managing Director are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, acting jointly with Secretaries of State for Scotland and for Wales.

The objectives of the NSA are to encourage the introduction of more productive and efficient methods of building; including improved management methods, and to help implement Government housing policies in relation to both housing and the construction industry. A total of around 160 technical and professional staff are employed at Headquarters in London and regional offices in Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. In practice, the NSA operates as an independent consultancy, some 85% of turnover coming from fee earning projects, and approximately 15% from advisory or research activities financed by Government grant.

The appointment of Managing Director offers great scope to a man or woman with leadership ability and broad experience of housing and the construction industry. The successful candidate will possess proven managerial and administrative skills together with a wide knowledge of the construction industry and of social housing.

The current salary of £12,122 per annum would be reviewed in the light of any future increases awarded to holders of posts of similar responsibility elsewhere in the public sector, with a view to commensurate increase being made. The appointment is superannuable and a car is available.

An application form, together with details of the appointment, may be obtained in writing to The Secretary, The National Building Agency, NSA House, 7 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DZ, or telephone 01-836 4488 quoting reference MDL.

Closing date for applications is 8th June 1977.

NBA

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

TECHNICAL PUBLICITY

The Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) is seeking a person in this or other early stages to work in its busy Press and Public Relations Department providing comprehensive research and information service to the technical press and to internal departments of the Institution.

The successful candidate will preferably have a degree or equivalent, ideally with one or more years' experience in press relations, technical or practical journalism, and be able to demonstrate initiative, organisational ability and have the necessary technical information skills in language (although it is not necessary to be technically qualified).

A competitive salary is offered, plus a weekly annual leave, flexible working hours and contributory pension scheme.

Please write with sufficient career details to:

The Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL.

ADMINISTRATOR HEALTH ECONOMIST

For Africa required to set up a National Consultancy Service based in Africa. Applicants must be over 30, experienced in Africa and a knowledge of French an advantage. Attractive salary. Interviews in London early June. Applicants to send full details to:

The Administrator: African Medical Research Foundation, 117, Dover St., London W1K 3FA.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE ON THE SOUTH BANK HAS A VACANCY FOR A PRODUCTION MANAGER

Applications are invited from candidates (male/female) with several years' experience in a production manager or comparable position in the theatre or television industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the production of all National Theatre productions on the South Bank. The position involves a high degree of responsibility and a high level of commitment. The successful candidate will be expected to work long hours and to be available for travel. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Production, National Theatre, 111, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4PL.

What are you doing this summer?

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL AND FINANCE OFFICER, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

This challenging position is based in the Personnel Section of the Equal Opportunities Commission. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, training and development of staff in the Commission. The position involves a high degree of responsibility and a high level of commitment. The successful candidate will be expected to work long hours and to be available for travel. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Personnel, Equal Opportunities Commission, 111, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4PL.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi, Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. PROFESSOR

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

3. SENIOR LECTURERS

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

4. LECTURER IN Building Construction

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

5. LECTURER IN Structural Engineering

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

6. 2 LECTURERS in General Architecture

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

7. LECTURER in Architectural Science

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

8. LECTURER in Planning

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

9. LECTURER in Construction Economics

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

10. LECTURER in Building Construction

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

11. LECTURER in Structural Engineering

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

12. LECTURERS in General Architecture

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

13. LECTURER in Architectural Science

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

14. LECTURER in Planning

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

15. LECTURER in Construction Economics

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

16. LECTURER in Building Construction

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

17. LECTURER in Structural Engineering

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

18. LECTURERS in General Architecture

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

19. LECTURER in Architectural Science

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

20. LECTURER in Planning

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

21. LECTURER in Construction Economics

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

22. LECTURER in Building Construction

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

23. LECTURER in Structural Engineering

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

24. LECTURERS in General Architecture

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

25. LECTURER in Architectural Science

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

26. LECTURER in Planning

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

27. LECTURER in Construction Economics

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

28. LECTURER in Building Construction

Applicants should hold a higher degree with a background in a major subject of a PhD in another subject, normally Economics or Business Administration, and a recognised professional qualification. In addition, they should have had significant teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with extensive experience in research.

DISABLED LIVING FOUNDATION

DIRECTOR

For charitable trust in field of physical, mental and sensory disability, particularly concerned with practical problems of day to day life, disseminating information through studies, publications, films, lectures, courses and a subscription service, based in London with a staff of 50.

The man or woman should have some administrative experience, organisational capacity, ability to work with community, flexibility and readiness to follow a project through from first ideas to completion. Knowledge of the health and social services, and of the voluntary sector, preferably with a relevant professional qualification, an advantage. Some acquaintance with fund raising also advantageous.

Realistic salary by negotiation, dependent on experience and qualifications, together with good superannuation and holiday arrangements.

For further details and application form, apply, by letter, to the Chairman (Confidential Appointment), The Disabled Living Foundation, 346 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NS. Completed applications to be received by 10th June 1977.

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